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LIST OF PLATES

THE TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS IN CORNWALL

Contained in this Fourth Part, will serve to illustrate the Third Volume (published at the same Time) of MAGNA BRITANNIA; or, a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain, by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, F.R.S, and F.A.S. and SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. and when bound therewith may be placed in the following order:

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*** The Fifth and subsequent Parts of BRITANNIA DEPICTA will be published regularly at the same periods as the Continuation of the MAGNA BRITANNIA; arranged in the same manner, and printed on paper of corresponding size and quality.

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THE TWENTY-EIGHT VIEWS IN CUMBERLAND,

Contained in this Fifth Part, will serve to illustrate the Seventh Part (published at the same Time) of MAGNA BRITANNIA; or, a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain, by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, F.R.S. and F.A.S. and SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. and when bound therewith may be placed in the following order:

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*** The Sixth and subsequent Parts of BRITANNIA DEPICTA will be published regularly at the same periods as the Continuation of the MAGNA BRITANNIA; arranged in the same manner, and printed on paper of corresponding size and quality.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by J.Landseer A.R.A

Nottar rock and Bridge.

London Published May 1.1813. by T.Cadell & W.Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF NOTTAR ROCK AND BRIDGE.

THE scene here represented is in the parish of St. Stephen, near Saltash. The bridge is over the river Nottar, which falls into the Tamar: the rock seen over the bridge, which is a principal feature in this picturesque landscape, gives name to the manor of Nodletor, or Nottar, the property of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, M. P.

Drawn by I. Farington R.A.

Engraved by S. Middiman

Curclaze Tin Mine.

London Published May 1, 1813. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF CURCLAZE MINE.

THIS is one of the ancient open tin mines, which has been worked from very early times, and exhibits a very picturesque appearance; it is situated near the town of St. Austell. The excavation is of considerable depth, and great extent. When viewed from the bottom, the rocks, being mostly of the colour of Chalk, and many of them of spiral forms, resemble in some degree the celebrated Scenes of the Glaciers in Switzerland.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by J.Landseer & J.Pye

Rocks at the Lands-end.

London Published May 1, 1813, by T.Cadell & W.Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF THE ROCKS AT THE LAND'S-END.

THE Land's-end, in Cornwall, presents to the Ocean a noble front of perpendicular and stupendous rocks, rendered still more interesting by their singular and romantic forms. This view was taken from the point of the Land's-end, and looking northward, and exhibits the very remarkable rocks of Granite, which lie between that spot and Peden-mean-due point; forming part of Whitsand bay.

Drawn by J. Farington RA.

Engraved by S. Middiman

Tabbins Hole rock.

London Published May 1. 1813. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF TABBIN'S-HOLE ROCKS.

THE stupendous rocks, with the lofty perforated arch here represented, is in the parish of Illogan, not far from Basset's cove, a little to the west of Porth Towan. On this part of the North Coast of Cornwall the fall of rocks is bold and magnificent, and particularly so in the vicinity of this scene. At low water the sands upon the shore form a safe bed for riding or walking, and this sublime scenery may be viewed without danger or difficulty.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A

Engraved by John Pye

North view of Roche rock and Hermitage

London Published May 1.1813 by T.Cadell & W.Davies, Strand.

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VIEW OF ROCHE ROCKS.

THE lofty groupe of craggy rocks of Granite, near the church-town of Roche, rises out of an open down, and form a very striking object to the surrounding country, standing as it does alone, without any other rock near it. The Oratory, or small chapel, of which the ruins are seen, was dedicated to St. Michael; under this was a hermit's cell, fourteen feet eight inches in length, and ten feet six inches in width: partly formed by the rock having been cut away.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A

Engraved by F.R.Hay

Falmouth from Trefusis.

London Published May 1, 1813 by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF FALMOUTH.

THIS well known town, which takes its name from the celebrated harbour on which it is situated, is fifty-five miles from Plymouth, and two hundred and sixty-five from London. The harbour had been known, from an early period, and resorted to as one of the most secure and commodious in Great Britain, but the town is rather of modern date. It appears that at the commencement of the seventeenth century, except Arwenack, the seat of the Killigrews, there was only a single house, affording poor accommodation for seafaring persons on the west side of the harbour, and perhaps a few mean cottages, but too inconsiderable to have been described as a village. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have first suggested the idea of providing more extensive accommodation for the officers and crews of ships resorting to this harbour. Sir John Killigrew, in 1613, began the new buildings at what was originally called the village of Smithick. The inhabitants of Penryn, Truro, and Helston, petitioned King James on the occasion, and prayed that the new buildings might be stopped. Reference was made to the Lords of the Council, who determined in favour of the rising town. The buildings accordingly proceeded rapidly, and the town became a place of great trade. Peter Killigrew, son of Sir John, obtained a weekly market from the Parliament in 1652. King Charles II. in 1661 incorporated the town, and in 1664 an Act of Parliament passed, by which Falmouth was made a separate parish. That Act states the number of houses to be then 200, and refers to a time when there were only ten; the present number in the town and suburbs is about 720. There are now three weekly markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and two cattle fairs, August 7, and November 10. The trade of Falmouth is very extensive; its principal imports are timber, hemp, tallow, grain, iron, &c. from the North; wine, fruit, and spirits from Spain, Portugal, and Holland; rum and sugar from the West Indies; and provisions, grain, &c. from Ireland. Its principal exports are tin, tin-plates, copper, woollens, pilchards, and other fish, oil, &c. Cotton goods from Manchester are sent in large quantities from this port. A coasting trade of considerable extent is carried on between Falmouth and London, Bristol, Plymouth, &c. Falmouth owes much of its prosperity to the establishment of the post office packets to Lisbon, the West Indies, &c. It is supposed, that it first began to be a station for packets about the year 1688. The present establishment (1813) consists of seven packets on the Lisbon station; twenty established, and fourteen temporary packets for general purposes.

The Parish Church of Falmouth was built soon after the restoration, and dedicated by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Exeter, to the memory of King Charles I. it was made parochial in 1664, by act of Parliament. Lord Wodehouse is patron of the Rectory. There are meeting houses in this town for the Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Methodists, a small Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jews' synagogue. There is no endowed school in Falmouth, but several extensive charities supported by voluntary contribution for the education of poor children. An alms house for the habitation of ten poor widows was built in 1810, at the joint expense of Lord Wodehouse and Samuel Tregelles, esq. There is a merchants' hospital at Falmouth, established under the powers of the Act of Parliament passed 20 Geo. II. for instituting the merchants' hospital in London. The Falmouth hospital, supported by an income of about £300 per annum, has belonging to it twenty-four regular pensioners, besides which, it affords relief to a considerable number of the widows and children of deceased mariners. There are

several other excellent charitable institutions at Falmouth,—a Lying-in charity, a Humane Society, &c. &c.

Adjoining to Falmouth, are Arwenack house and Pendennis castle. The former was the ancient seat of the Killigrews, who, at a remote period, married the heiress of Arwenack. This, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was esteemed the finest in the county, was burnt during the civil war, and never restored to any thing like its former state. The remains of it were fitted up as an occasional residence of the family, and have since been divided into two tenements. The pyramid in the grove, which is 14 feet wide at the base, and 44 feet in height, was built by Martin Killigrew in 1738. Pendennis Castle was built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the harbour, on the site of an ancient fortification. It was an important garrison of the king's during the whole of the civil war. During the spring and summer of 1646 it underwent a long and close siege both by sea and land, being most obstinately defended by its veteran governor John Arundell, of Trerice, then nearly fourscore years of age, that and Ragland being the last garrisons which held out against the Parliament. "Pendennis," says Lord Clarendon, "refused all summons, admitting no treaty till they had not victual for twenty-four hours, when they carried on the treaty with such firmness, that their situation was never suspected, and they obtained as good terms as any garrison in England." After the restoration, Richard the first Lord Arundell, of Trerice, (son of the brave veteran, by whom the castle had been so ably defended) his son John, Lord Arundell, and John Grenville, Earl of Bath, were successively governors. The government of Pendennis Castle has of late years been given to officers in the army. The present governor is General F. Buckley.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.R.Hay

Fowey.

London Published May 1, 1813, by T.Cadell & W.Davies, Strand.

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VIEW OF FOWEY.

FOWEY is a considerable borough, corporate, and market town on the south coast, 24 miles from Plymouth Dock, 31 from Falmouth, and 244 from London. The market, which was originally on Monday, under a charter granted to the Prior of Tywardreth in 1316, is now on Saturday: there are three fairs—Shrove-Tuesday, May 1, and September 10. The corporation, under the charter of King William, consists of a Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen, and a Town Clerk. Fowey has sent members to Parliament since the 13th of Elizabeth. The right of election is in the householders paying scot and lot, and the tenants of the duchy manor who are capable of being portreeves of the borough; the number of electors being about 200.

"The glorie of Fowey," says Leland, "rose by the warres in King Edwarde the First and the Thirde, and Henry the V. day, partely by feates of warre, partely by piracie, and so waxing riche felle al to marchaundize: so that the towne was hauntid with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to al nations."

As a proof of the importance of the town of Fowey, it appears from "the roll of the huge fleet of Edward the Third, before Calice," printed in the first volume of Hakluyt's Voyages, that it contributed 47 ships, being a greater number than came from any other port in England, and 770 mariners, being more than were furnished by any port except Yarmouth.—Carew, speaking of the prosperous state of Fowey in his time, says—"I may not passe in silence the commendable deserts of Master Rashleigh the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon, for his industrious judgment and adventuring in trade of marchandise, first opened a lighte way to the townsmens newe thriving, and left his sonne large wealth and possessions, who, together with daily bettering his estate, converteth the same to hospitality and other actions befitting a gentleman well affected to his God, Prince, and country." These were the immediate ancestors of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, one of the present representatives of the borough.

Fowey harbour is esteemed the best outlet to the westward of any in the west of England; is safe at all times; has excellent anchorage, and vessels may enter at the lowest tide, drawing three fathoms water, and go into deeper water above. The shores are bold, and free from danger: ships in distress may run in with perfect safety without cable or anchor. There is still a considerable pilchard fishery at Fowey; but the port, though formerly so thriving, is now almost bereft of trade, being frequented only by a few timber and coal ships, two or three London traders, and some small country barges.

Norden speaks of Fowey as a "pretie market towne, fortefied and fenced in some measure, and guarded with some ordnance; and the haven's mouth defended with block-houses on both sides, in the time and at the command of Edward IV." The ruins of these block-houses still remain. The fort of St. Catherine, built for the protection of the harbour in the reign of Henry VIII. is still in use, and mounts four guns; and there are two small forts, of more modern erection, between it and the town, and in the whole ten guns.

Carew tells us, that part of the town of Fowey was burned by the French in 1457. Leland speaks of this as the last of several attacks. "The Frenchmen," says he, "divers times assailed this town, and last, most notably, about Henry the VI. time, when the wife of Thomas Treury the second, with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her housebandes absence;

whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right faire and stronge embatelid towr in his house, and embateling al the waules of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and onto this day, it is the glorie of the town—building in Foweye." This venerable mansion, called Place-House, is still standing, and the seat of J. T. Austen, Esq., representative of the Treffry family, whose ancestor, Sir John Treffry, is said to have been made a Knight Banneret, and to have had an honourable augmentation to his arms, granted him in consideration of his services in the battle of Cressy.

During the civil wars in the seventeenth century, Fowey was originally a garrison of the King's. In 1644, the town and harbour were taken possession of by the Earl of Essex, with several ships, and seventeen pieces of ordnance. That General's army was quartered principally at Fowey, when they capitulated to the King in the beginning of September, 1644. Essex had previously made his escape from Fowey by water. The garrison and haven of Fowey continued in the King's hands till the month of March, 1646, when it was delivered up, with thirteen pieces of ordnance, to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The Dutch Admiral De Ruyter made an unsuccessful attempt on Fowey harbour in 1667.

The parish church of Fowey was either wholly rebuilt, or much altered, and its present handsome tower erected about the year 1466. In this church is the grave-stone, with an engraved effigy of Sir John Treffry, who died 16 Henry VII., and some monuments of the Rashleigh family. There was formerly a chapel of St. Catherine in this town, which gave name to St. Catherine's Hill and Bay. Philip Rashleigh, Esq. in the reign of Charles I. founded an almshouse for eight poor widows. Mr. Shadrach Vincent, in 1700, founded a school for thirty children of voters: the master has a salary of 30l. per annum, arising out of lands purchased with the sum of 500l. given for its endowment.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Pye

Penryn.

London Published May 1, 1813, by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

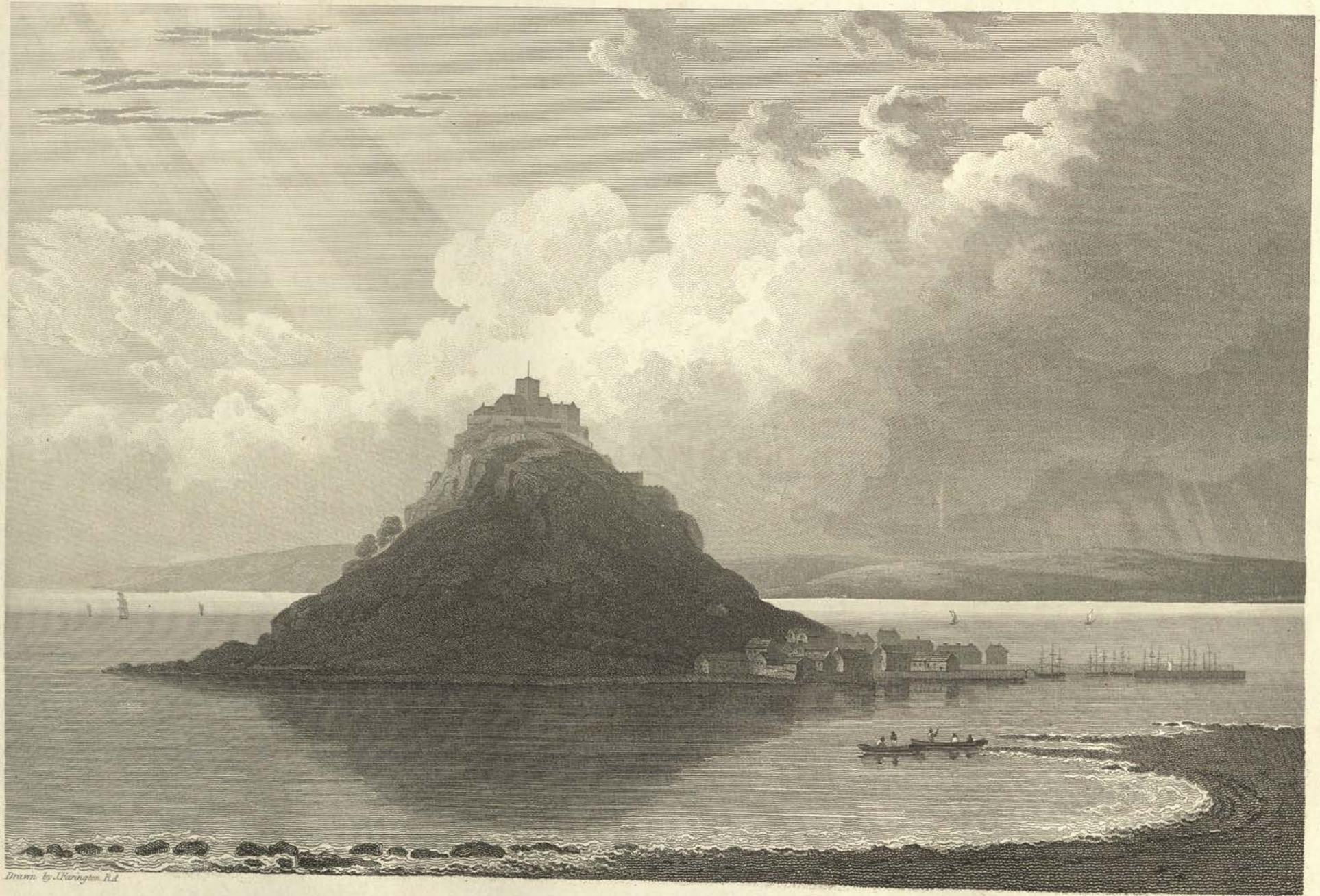
VIEW OF PENRYN.

THE ancient borough town of PENRYN, which lies within the parish of Gluvias, was incorporated by King James I. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, portreeve, eleven magistrates, and twelve assistants. King James's charter gave this town the privilege also of sending two members to parliament. The right of election is in the freemen at large, the number of whom at the last election (1812), was nearly three hundred. The boundaries of the borough extend about half a mile north of the town. There is a silver cup and cover belonging to the corporation, given by Jane Lady Killigrew, with this inscription: "From maior to maior to the towne of Permarin when they received me that was in great misery, J. K. (Jane Killigrew) 1633." Hals says, that this Lady had gone on board two Dutch ships with a party of ruffians, and having slain two Spanish merchants, their owners, robbed them of two barrels of Spanish pieces of eight. The lady, he adds, was by means of great interest pardoned; but her accomplices all executed. Hals's stories are not much to be depended on; it is more certain, that she was divorced from her husband, and that, in consequence, she was protected by the inhabitants of Penryn, who bore no good will to Sir John Killigrew, and his rising town of Smithick. Jane Lady Killigrew was daughter of Sir George Fermor, Knt. of Easton-Neston, ancestor of the Earl of Pomfret: she died in 1648.

A market at Penryn on Mondays, and a fair at the festival of St. Thomas the Martyr, were granted to the Bishop of Exeter in 1258, and a fair at the festival of St. Vitalis in 1312. The charter of King James I. grants two markets, to be held on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs, May. 1, July 7, and December 21. The fairs are still kept up, and there is now a fourth, on the eighth of October: they are all considerable cattle fairs. There is now only one market, on Saturday, well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables. Poldavies are made at Penryn, and a great quantity of moor-stone sent from thence by water to London.

Penryn was a garrison of the King's during the civil war: it was surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of March, 1646.

The college of Glaseney, in Penryn, of which there are now no remains, was founded in the early part of the fourteenth century, for secular canons and vicars. The foundation is generally attributed to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1326; but Leland says, "Walter Good, or Brunscombe made it yn a more called Glasenith, in the bottom of a park of his for a provost, twelve prebendaries, and other ministers." Bishop Grandison, who died in 1369, was so great a benefactor to this college, that he shares the honour of the foundation. The yearly revenues at its suppression in 1535, were estimated at 205l. 10s. 6d. clear yearly value. It appears by the will of Thomas Killigrew, bearing date 1500, that the church of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Glasenith, was then re-building, for he bequeaths the sum of 100 marks to the new fabric. Leland describes Glasenith college as "strongly wallid and castellid, having three strong towers and gunnes at the but of the creek." In another place he speaks of it, as "a college well wallid and dyked defensably, cawled St. Thomas, wher be secular canons and a provost." The last tower of Glaseney college was pulled down about the beginning of the last century, and a dwelling built on the site, which belongs to Lord de Dunstanville, by inheritance from the Pendarves family. Most of the lands belonging to Glaseney college came into the possession of the Godolphin family, and are now the property of the Duke of Leeds. Queen Elizabeth founded a grammar school at Penryn, and endowed it with 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, issuing out of the duchy of Cornwall. There was formerly a chapel in Penryn, as appears by the following passage of Leland: "a chapel in the town, and a quarter of a mile out of it the paroch chirch." There are meeting-houses at Penryn, for the Independents and Wesleyan methodists.



Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Landseer A.R.A.

East view of St. Michael's Mount.

London Published May 1, 1813, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

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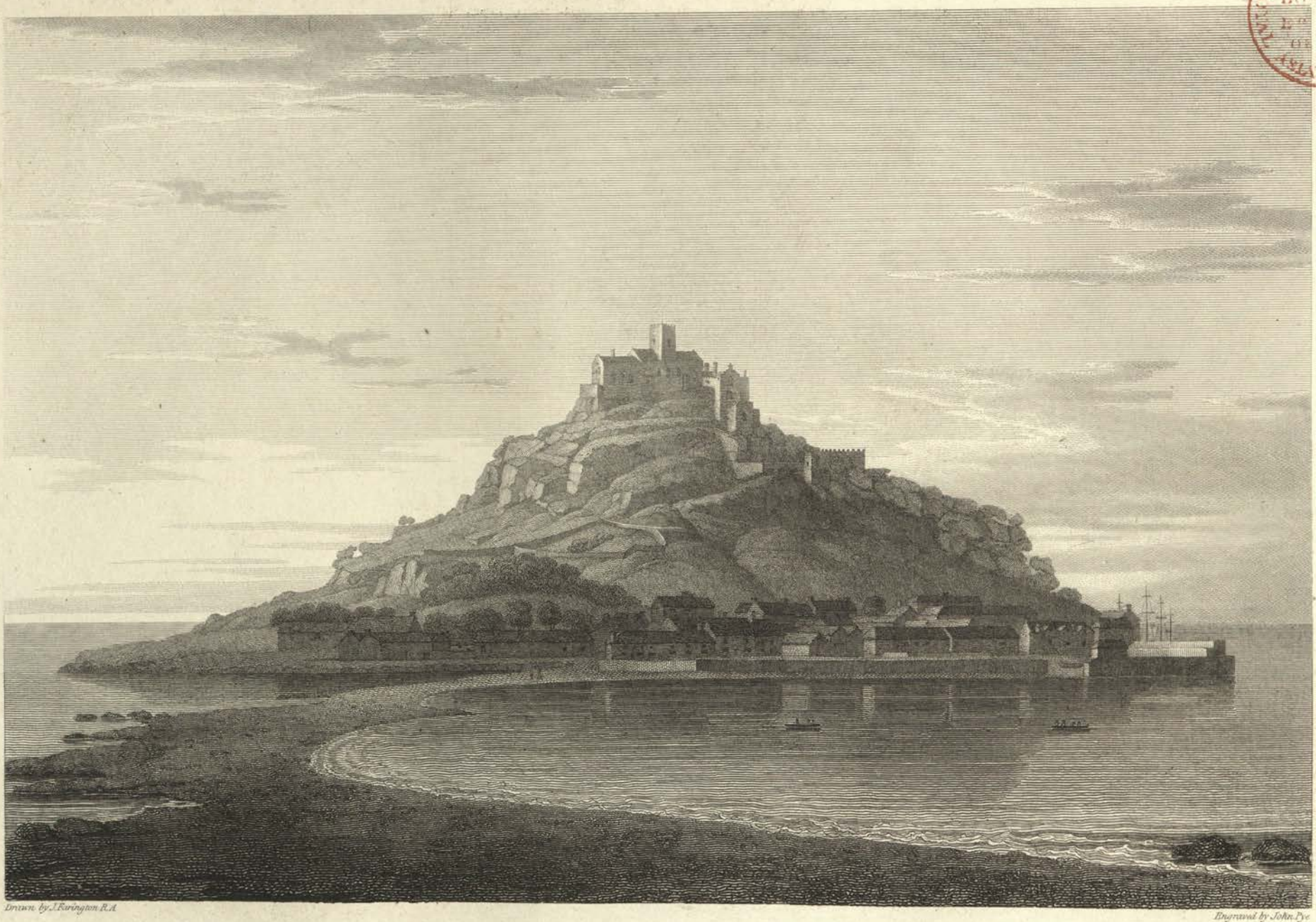

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by John Pye

North view of St. Michael's Mount

London Published May 1. 1813. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by W. Woolnoth

South view of St. Michaels Mount.

London Published May 1, 1813, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

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THREE VIEWS OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT

EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH

ADJOINING to the parish of St. Hilary, opposite to the town of Marazion, and connected with it by a narrow causeway of pebbles, passable at low water, is the very singular pyramidical insulated mass of rocks, called St. Michael's Mount, which gives name to the adjoining bay. There has been much written on the subject of some ancient traditions, which tell us, that this mount was formerly attached to the shore, and surrounded with trees; but which appear to be perfectly groundless. Dr. Berger has shewn very satisfactorily, from the position of the strata, that St. Michael's Mount could not have been separated from the land, but by some great convulsion, far beyond the reach of tradition or historical record. The height of the Mount, from the level of the sea to the platform of the tower of the chapel, is 231 feet. The whole of the island contains about seven acres of land: at the foot of the Mount is a level piece of ground, where is a wharf, and near it a considerable village.

It appears that in Leland's time there were at the foot of the Mount certain houses with shops for fishermen. Before the year 1700, the place had become so far decayed, that there remained only one cottage, inhabited by a widow-woman. In the years 1726 and 1727, Sir John St. Aubyn (the third baronet of that name) rebuilt the pier; in consequence of which, several houses were erected, the fisheries revived, and the Mount became a place of considerable trade. There were in 1811, fifty-three houses at the Mount, eight of which were then uninhabited. A stone pier had been built at Marazion early in the fifteenth century. An indulgence of forty days remission of penance was granted by the Bishop of Exeter, to all such persons as should contribute to it.

A priory of Benedictine monks, afterwards changed to Gilbertines, was founded on St. Michael's Mount, previously to the year 1044, when King Edward the Confessor gave to the monks there dwelling, the Mount, with all its buildings and appendages. It appears by the charter, that there was at that time a castle as well as a convent on the Mount. In the reign of Richard I. Henry de Pomeroy, being in the interest of John, Earl of Cornwall, during Richard's imprisonment in Austria, took possession of St. Michael's Mount by stratagem, fortified it, and continued to hold it after the King's return; but on the approach of Archbishop Hubert Walter's army, assisted by the sheriff of Cornwall and the *posse comitatus*, surrendered the garrison without resistance, and threw himself upon the King's mercy. It is said that he died soon afterwards through grief, despairing of a pardon. It appears that in the year 1204, Henry de Pomeroy the younger gave sixty marks to be restored to certain possessions, in as ample a manner as his father enjoyed them, before he entered the castle on St. Michael's Mount. Besides this douceur to the King, he bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers the church of St. Maddern, in Cornwall. After the surrender of Pomeroy, King Richard restored the convent to the Gilbertines, who had been dispossessed, and placed a small garrison of soldiers in the castle.

After the battle of Barnet-field, John, Earl of Oxford, having fled into Wales, assembled a party of soldiers, and crossed over with them to the Cornish coast. On their arrival, they disguised themselves as pilgrims coming to pay their devotions, as was customary at the church of St. Michael: under this pretence they got entrance to the castle, and soon overpowered the small garrison by which it was defended. Sir John Arundell, who was in the first instance sent against the Earl of Oxford, having summoned the castle without effect, made a vigorous assault, but was repulsed, and lost his

life on the sands between Marazion and the Mount. A commission was then issued, under the King's patent, empowering John Fortescue, (one of the Esquires of the body who succeeded Arundell in the sheriffalty), Sir John Crokker, and Henry Bodrugan, Esq. to oppose John, Earl of Oxford, and the other rebels who continued to hold possession of St. Michael's Mount, and to make depredations on the coast. The patent grants a free pardon to all persons engaged in the rebellion, except the Earl, his sons George, Thomas, and Richard, Lord Beaumont, and Sir * * * Burdett. Fortescue made an unsuccessful attack on the castle; but at length, after a long siege, from the last day of September till the 15th of February following, the Earl, after demanding a parley, agreed to surrender it, on condition of a pardon to himself and his adherents. The King chose to consider this pardon as extending only to life; and the Earl was imprisoned in the castle of Hamms, in Picardy, till the year 1485, when he came over with the Earl of Richmond, and was in the action of Bosworth-field.

The next remarkable circumstance connected with the history of St. Michael's Mount is, that Perkin Warbeck, who represented himself to have been Richard, the younger son of King Edward IV. supposed to have been murdered in the tower, having landed with a party of his friends from Ireland, in Whitsand-bay, in the month of September, 1498, was admitted into the castle by the monks, who were favourable to the house of York; he immediately put the fortifications in a state of defence; and soon afterwards marching with his forces to Bodmin, he left his wife, the Lady Katherine Gordon, at the Mount, as a place of security. She remained there till after the unsuccessful termination of his enterprise, when King Henry sent Lord Daubeney to bring her thence to the royal presence. The King is said to have taken compassion on her misfortunes, and to have granted her a competent maintenance, which she enjoyed till her death.

When the priory of St. Michael, which by Robert Earl of Cornwall had been made a cell to the monastery of St. Michael in Normandy, was seized into the hands of the crown during the wars with France; it was first given to King's College in Cambridge, afterwards to the monastery of Sion, in Middlesex, to which it continued to be attached till the dissolution. In 1533, it was given, with all its revenues (valued at 110l. 12s. per annum), to Humphry Arundell, Esq. of Lanherne. This Arundell put himself at the head of a rebellion which arose in Cornwall in the year 1549, on the subject of the reformation. Having left the Mount, of which he was governor, several Cornish gentlemen, well affected to the King, took possession of it; but it was soon recovered by Arundell, who immediately dispatched a party of horse and foot to besiege it. After some partial successes, Arundell was defeated by Lord Russel in Devonshire, taken prisoner, and executed in London. The government and revenues of St. Michael's Mount were granted on lease by the King, to Job Militon, Esq. sheriff of Cornwall. The lease was renewed to his son William, and to William Harris, Esq., of Heyne, in Devonshire, who married the widow of the latter. Arthur Harris, Esq., son of William, died governor of the Mount, in 1628. In the year 1599, long before the expiration of Harris's lease, the fee was granted to Thomas Bellott and John Budden, as trustees, it is probable, for Robert, Earl of Salisbury, to whom it was by them conveyed. William, the succeeding Earl of Salisbury, alienated it to Francis Basset, Esq. of Tehidy, afterwards Sir Francis Basset, Knt., who in the year 1642, was required, by the King's commanders in the West, to fortify the Mount for His Majesty's service; and in consideration of the expences which would be incurred by so doing, they ordered that certain estates, formerly belonging to the priory of St. Michael's, and which had been reserved by the Earl of Salisbury, when he sold the Mount to Mr. Basset, should be sequestered. (the said Earl being disaffected to His Majesty's service) to the use of the said Sir Francis. Sir Arthur Basset succeeded his brother Sir Francis in the government of the Mount; before the month of November 1645, when the Duke of Hamilton was committed prisoner to his care. According to Dugdale, the Mount was

taken on the 15th of April, 1646, by Col. Hamond. Whitlocke says, that it was surrendered on the 23d of April. Lord Clarendon observes, that it was given up many months before it was necessary, by the advice of the Duke of Hamilton, then a prisoner at the mount. It does not appear that it had sustained any long siege during the civil war. Norden writing not many years before, had observed, that it was "a place of noe great importance as a garrison, having small receyte of meanes to keep and defend it longe." Major Ceeley was governor of the Mount under Richard Cromwell, in 1659. About the time of the Restoration, the St Aubyn family became possessed of the Mount, by purchase from the Bassets: it is now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The house, which is his occasional residence, is situated at the summit of the rock: it partakes of the character both of a fortress and a monastery, being castellated and embattled; the internal part underwent great alterations in the course of the last century. The dining-room was the refectory, which has been modernized, being fitted up with a remarkable frieze, representing, in stucco, the hunting of various animals: in the same room are the dates 1641 and 1660. The chapel has been newly fitted up in the Gothic style. "On the top of the tower, in one of the angles, are the remains of a moor-stone lantern, kept, (as Captain Grose observes) in all likelihood by the monks, who had a tithe of the fishery, to give direction to the fishermen in dark and tempestuous weather. This is vulgarly called St. Michael's Chair, and will only admit one person to sit down in it. The ascent to it is dangerous; but it is sometimes ascended out of a foolish conceit, that whosoever sits therein, whether man or woman, will henceforth have the mastery in domestic affairs."

Drawn by J. Farington, R.A.

Engraved by Angus

Carnbré Hill and the town of Redruth.

London Published May 1, 1813, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF CARN-BRÈ AND THE TOWN OF REDRUTH.

ON the summit of a steep hill, in the parish of Illogan, 697 feet above the level of the sea, called Carn Brê, are the ruins of a castle, which is mentioned by William of Worcester in his Itinerary, written in the reign of Edward IV. as then the property of Sir John Basset, Knt. Dr. Borlase says, that there was a park at Carn Brê.

Redruth, seen in the distance, is a considerable market town: it has two weekly markets, held on Wednesday and Friday, the latter being a considerable corn-market. Tonkin speaks of it as being, in his time, the best in the west of England. There are three fairs at this town—May 2, August 3, and October 12, chiefly for cattle and tin manufactures. The two former, and the markets, are the property of James Buller, Esq. M. P.; the other, commonly called Roast-Goose Fair, belongs to Lord De Dunstanville. Redruth, in consequence of its situation, in the midst of the mining district, has greatly increased in population. Its principal increase has been during the last century, since the working of the copper mines, it having been in the proportion of at least six to one, as appears from the parish register. The present number of inhabitants is about 5,900. The parish church, dedicated to St. Uny, the tower of which appears in the annexed view, is situated nearly half a mile from the town; it was rebuilt about the year 1770: Lord De Dunstanville is patron of the rectory. In the town are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Rumon; and meeting-houses for the Quakers, Anabaptists, and Methodists.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by S. Middiman.

St. Ives.

London Published May 1, 1813, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF ST. IVES.

ST. IVES, a market and borough town, in the hundred and deanry of Penwith, is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, eight miles north-north-east from Penzance, seven north from Marazion, thirteen north-west from Helston, fourteen west from Redruth, and 277 from London. This town, called in ancient records Porth-Ia, is said to have taken its name from St. Hya or Ia, an Irish saint, who came over into Cornwall in company with St. Breaca and others, and was buried in the church at this place.

The market of St. Ives was originally granted by King Edward I. in 1295, to William Bottreaux, to be held on Thursday, within his manor of La Nant. The same charter granted two fairs, one at the purification, the other at the assumption of the Virgin Mary. The charter of Charles the First grants two weekly markets at this town, Wednesday and Saturday; but the Wednesday market has of late been supplied with scarcely any commodities except vegetables. The same charter grants four fairs, May 10, July 20, September 26, December 3, and the following day to each. Of late years there has been only one fair (the last Saturday in November), and that chiefly for shoes, sweetmeats, &c. &c.

Leland, speaking of St. Ives, says, "most part of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressid or over covered with sandes that the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamite hath continuid ther litle above 20 yeres." "The best part of the toun now standith in the south part of the peninsula, toward another hille for defence from the sandes." Norden describes the haven of St. Ives as much annoyed with sands, and insufficient to receive ships of any burden. "The town and port of St. Ives," says Carew, "are both of mean plight; yet with their best meanes (and often to good and necessarie purpose) succouring distressed shipping. Order hath been taken," he adds, "and attempts made for bettering the road with a peere; but eyther want or slacknesse, or impossibilitie, hitherto withhold the effect: the whiles, plentie of fish is here taken and sold verie cheap." In Holinshed's Chronicle is the following mention of a light-house and block-house near St. Ives:—On "a little byland cape or peninsula, called Pendinas, the compas not above a mile, standeth a pharos or light for ships that sail by those coasts in the night. There is also a block-house and a peer on the east side thereof, but the peer is sore choked with sand, as is the whole coast from St. Ies unto St. Carantokes." There is still a battery on the eastern side, and the old pharos, which still exists, is used for depositing government stores. A new and commodious pier was constructed, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, between the years 1766 and 1770. St. Ives is now a place of considerable trade, and has an extensive pilchard fishery. The principal export, except fish, is copper-ore; the imports are coals, salt, timber, iron, leather, groceries, &c. The principal trade is carried on at Hayle, three miles from the town, which is within the port of St. Ives. In the year 1705, the town of St. Ives contained 240 houses; according to the last return to Parliament, in 1811, it contained 712 houses, 3281 inhabitants.

Sir Francis Basset, of Tehidy, who was member for St. Ives, procured from King Charles, in the year 1639, a charter of incorporation for this town, under which the body-corporate consisted of a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four inferior burgesses: a subsequent charter was granted by King James II. in 1685, under which the body-corporate consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, ten aldermen, and twelve common-counsel-men: four of these are justices of the peace, and hold a sessions. It

appears that before the incorporation, the chief officer of this town was called the mayor, or portreeve; and it is said that one Payne, who held that office in the reign of Edward VI. was executed by order of Sir Anthony Kingston, for being concerned in Arundell's rebellion. Sir Francis Basset above mentioned, gave to the corporation of St. Ives a drinking-cup, on which is the following inscription:—

If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
Within the borough of belov'd St: Ives,
It is desyred that this my cupp of love,
To everie one a peace-maker may prove;
Then am I blest, to have given a legacie
So like my harte unto posteritie.
Francis Basset, A°. 1640.

St. Ives has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Philip and Mary. The borough extends over the whole parish, and all householders paying scot and lot, being about 340 in number, are entitled to vote.

On the summit of a lofty hill, in the neighbourhood of this town, is a pyramid, erected by the late John Knill, Esq. a bencher of Gray's-Inn, some time collector of the port of St. Ives, and afterwards secretary to Lord Hobart, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. On one side of the pyramid, which he intended for the place of his burial, is inscribed "Johannes Knill;" on another "*Resurgam;*" on a third, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Mr. Knill, who died in 1811, directed, that at the end of every five years, an old woman, and ten girls under fourteen years of age, dressed in white, should walk in procession, with music, from the market-house at St. Ives, to the pyramid, round which they should dance, singing the hundreth psalm; and, for the purpose of keeping up this custom, he gave some freehold lands, which are vested in the officiating minister, the mayor of St. Ives, and the collector of that port for the time being, who are allowed ten pounds for a dinner.

The church of St. Ives was built as a chapel to Lelant, by virtue of a bull from Pope Alexander I. bearing date 1410; it was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter, on the 3d of February, 1434. St. Ives is a daughter-church to Lelant; the Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. Within the memory of man, were the remains of a chapel near the quay. There were chapels also formerly at Brunian and Higher Tregenna; the foundations of the latter are still visible. In Holinshed's Chronicle is mention of a chapel of St. Nicholas, on the very point of a peninsula, called Pendinas, of which there are still some remains.

The Rev. Jonathan Toup, Rector of St. Martin's, near Looe, the learned annotator on Suidas, and editor of Longinus, was born at St. Ives, where his father, of the same name, was lecturer. He was baptized January 5th, 1713-4. The plague was very fatal at St. Ives in the year 1647, in which year 535 persons are said to have died, between Easter and the middle of October.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.R. Hay

North View of Polperro.

London Published May 1.1813, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

Drawn by J.Farington, R.A.

Engraved by W.Woolnoth.

South View of Polperro.

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TWO VIEWS OF POLPERRO.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

POLPERRO, called by Leland Poulpirrhe, and described as " a little fischar town with a peere" has a small market on Friday, and a holiday fair on the 10th of July (St. Peter's day, old style). A mock mayor is elected on the occasion by a mock council of aldermen, and the fair generally continues the greater part of a week with much revelry. The situation of this little town, one part of which is in the parish of Talland, and the other in St. Martin, is singularly romantic, the houses being situated on the sides of two steep banks, which form a very narrow valley; a small river, which divides the two parishes, runs between. There is a harbour at Polperro for vessels of 150 tons burden; the trade is chiefly for coals and lime-stone: grain is occasionally exported. There is a pilchard fishery at Polperro, and an extensive hook and line fishery, which supplies Bath, Plymouth, &c. with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dorys, plaice, turbot, &c. There was formerly a chapel at Polperro, dedicated to St. Peter, of which there are some remains called the Chapel-house, on the brow of the western hill, above the town.

Drawn. by J. Farington, R.A.

Engraved by John Pye

Launceston.

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VIEW OF LAUNCESTON

LAUNCESTON, in the north division of the hundred of East, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, an ancient market and borough town, formerly called Dunheved, lies on the great mail-coach road from London to the Land's-End, about 214 miles from the former, and 84 from the latter.

The manor and honour of Launceston, which had a very extensive jurisdiction, belonged from time immemorial to the Earls of Cornwall, who had their chief seat at Launceston Castle. It was taken from the native Earls by William the Conqueror, and given to his half brother, Robert Earl of Morteyne, whom he made Earl of Cornwall. It passed with the Earldom: and when Cornwall was erected into a duchy, was annexed to it by act of parliament.

From its strong position, and its situation at the entrance of the county, Launceston Castle became an important post during the civil war. It was originally in the hands of the parliament, being commanded by Sir Richard Buller, who, on the approach of Sir Ralph Hopton, with the King's forces, quitted the town and fled. In 1643, Sir Ralph was attacked by Major-General Chudleigh, without success. In the month of August 1644, it was surrendered to the Earl of Essex, but fell into the hands of the Royalists again, after the capitulation of the Earl's army. In 1645, the Prince of Wales made some stay in Launceston. In the month of November, the same year, Launceston was fortified by Sir Richard Grenville, who, being at variance with Lord Goring (another of the King's generals,) caused proclamation to be made in all the churches of Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces should come into Cornwall, the bells should ring, and the people rise to drive them out. Not long after this, Sir Richard Grenville having refused to take the chief command of the infantry, under Lord Hopton as generalissimo, was committed to prison at Launceston, Colonel Basset being then the governor: he was soon afterwards removed to the Mount. In the month of March 1646, the garrison of Launceston was surrendered by Colonel Basset to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

After the restoration, Sir Hugh Pyper, for his good services, had a grant of the castle as lessee, and was made constable and keeper of the gaol. It continued in the family till the death of Hugh Pyper (his grandson,) in 1754. The Duke of Northumberland is now lessee of the castle, Edward Coode, Esq. of the park.

An official survey, taken in the year 1337, speaks of Launceston Castle as being then in a very ruinous state. It describes a hall with two chambers, a smaller hall, called the Earl's chamber, with another chamber and a small chapel adjoining, a larger chapel, another small hall, and two prisons, one of which was called *larder*. There were then two rooms in the tower, on the keep, much out of repair. The survey of 1650 describes the castle as being then much out of repair, the hall and chapel level with the ground, only one old tower (then a prison) in reasonable repair; the soldiers had carried away the lead that covered it. No other part of the castle then remained but the gate house, inhabited by the constable. George Fox, the celebrated quaker, who was imprisoned in this castle for several months, describes in his Journal a most filthy dungeon, in which he was some time confined called Doomsdale. There are now scarcely any remains of Launceston castle, except the keep, which Leland describes as, "the strongest though not the biggest he had ever seen in any aunciente worke in Englande." The town, according to the same author, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII., was walled, and had three gates and a postern.

The town of Dunhevet (now Launceston) was made a free borough in the

reign of Henry III. by Richard Earl of Cornwall. It was incorporated by queen Mary in the year 1555, the corporation consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen, and a recorder. This borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is vested in the corporation and free burgesses, the number of voters being only sixteen. John Anstis, Esq. Garter King of Arms, (who made large collections, from public records, relating to the county of Cornwall, and is said to have compiled a history of this town, which he left behind him in manuscript,) was one of its representatives in parliament in the reign of Queen Anne.

The market at Launceston is held by prescription. In the reign of King John, the burgesses gave five marks for the King's license to change their market-day from Sunday to Thursday. There are now two market days, Thursday and Saturday: the former is the principal market, and well supplied with corn and provisions of all sorts; the other is only for butchers' meat. There are fairs on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 8, and December 11, for bullocks; and on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April, for cattle of all sorts, free of toll. There is an extensive manufactory of serges at Launceston.

In the thirty-second year of Henry VIII.'s reign, an act of parliament passed for the encouragement of re-building certain decayed towns, of which Launceston was one. Norden observes, that though this statute took little effect, the town was "much repayred in buyldings, and increased in wealth of late yeares." The number of houses in the town of Launceston in 1801, was 226, that of inhabitants 1483; in 1811, the number of houses 278, that of inhabitants 1758. These numbers do not include the population of St. Stephen's or St. Thomas.

The assizes for the county were formerly held wholly at Launceston; they have for more than half a century been held alternately at Launceston and Bodmin. It seems by a passage in Leland, that the quarter sessions also were formerly held at Launceston. The county gaol was repaired and improved when the new gaol was built at Bodmin: it is made use of by the county at the assizes.

The parish church of Launceston (dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen), was built in the reign of Henry VIII. It is of granite, and covered with a profusion of figures and ornaments, carved in bas-relief. In this church are memorials for the families of Lawrence, Pyper, and Vyvian of Tresmarrow, a younger branch of the Trelowarren family. In the epitaph of Sir Hugh Pyper, Knt. he is described as "Lieutenant governor of the royal citadel and island of Plymouth, captain of the castle of Exeter, constable of the castle of Launceston, alderman and representative in parliament for the borough of Dunheved, &c. &c. He served in the civil wars as an ensign, lieutenant, and captain, under Sir Richard and Sir Beville Grenville, at the siege of Plymouth, the battles of Straton and Lansdowne, where he was wounded in the neck and thigh, and shot through the shoulder; his estates were sequestered by the rump parliament for his loyalty to his master and injured sovereign, King Charles I. He died July 14, 1687, ætate 76."

There is a grammar school at Launceston, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and adjoining to the town, in the parish of St. Thomas, is the site of a priory of Benedictines, founded by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, when he suppressed a college of Secular Canons, at St. Stephen's. This priory flourished till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were estimated at 354l. 11½d. clear yearly value. Not many years ago, there were considerable remains of the conventual buildings, which have since been wholly destroyed. Leland describes it as in the west part of the suburb, "under the hill by a fair wood side, an arrow shot northward from the castle." It is probable that the Saxon gateway of the White Hart Inn had been a part of Bishop Warlewast's building, removed on occasion of the demolition of the priory.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by W. Woolnoth.

Poulton Bridge and Launceston

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VIEW OF LAUNCESTON FROM POULTON BRIDGE.

THIS bridge is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall. The Manor of Pengelly in St. Neot, was, in ancient times, held by the service of providing a grey cloak for the Duke whenever he should come into Cornwall, and delivering it at Poulton bridge to the Lord of the neighbouring Manor of Cabilia, whose office it was to attend the Duke with it during his stay in Cornwall. Near this bridge was formerly a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard. The income arising from certain fields which had belonged to this hospital (about 25l. per annum,) is now vested in the Corporation of Launceston, and applied to charitable uses.

Drawn by J.Farington, R.A.

Engraved by F.R.Hay

Lostwithiel

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VIEW OF LOSTWITHIEL.

LOSTWITHIEL, Loswithiel, or Lestwithiel, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, is an ancient borough and market town, situated 6 miles from Bodmin, about 28 from Plymouth, and 236½ from London. Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, made Lostwithiel including Penkneth, a free borough. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, his son, appears to have been the chief benefactor to this town; he erected handsome buildings, at a great charge, for his Exchequer; for a shire hall, &c. ordaining, that the coinage and sale of tin should be at Lostwithiel only, and that all the county meetings should be held there. These privileges, after his death, were soon disregarded, for we find that, in 1314, the burgesses of Lostwithiel complain, that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had caused tin to be sold at those towns; and that the prior of Bodmin had then lately procured the county-meetings to be held at Bodmin. On their petition to parliament, they got redress; but it is most probable, that their exclusive possession of these privileges was of short duration. The county elections, however, continue to this day to be held here, and the Epiphany and Midsummer quarter-sessions.

It appears doubtful, whether there was ever a palace of the Earls of Cornwall at Lostwithiel; the building which is supposed to have been the palace, was, no doubt, the same that was erected by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, for his court of Exchequer, with a hall, &c. In this hall, which is yet standing, were held the Stannary Parliaments: here is also the Stannary court, with a prison adjoining, the only one in the county belonging to the Stannaries, used occasionally by the county during the sessions. The county-elections and the sessions are held at the town-hall, in the Fore-street, which was built by Lord Mount Edgcumbe, in 1740. At other times it is occupied by the writing-school.

The town of Lostwithiel was incorporated by James I. in 1623; the charter was renewed by King George II. in 1732. The corporation consists of seven capital burgesses, one of whom is annually elected mayor, and seventeen assistants. Lostwithiel has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. the right of election is vested in the corporation. Addison the poet was some time one of the representatives of this borough. The market is on Friday, by prescription: a corn-market, free of toll, has lately been established. There are three fairs for the sale of horses, bullocks, sheep, &c. July 10, September 4, and November 13. The number of houses in Lostwithiel in 1801, was 125; that of inhabitants, 743: in 1811, the number of houses was 137; that of inhabitants, 825.

Lostwithiel was, in the summer of 1644, the head-quarters of the Earl of Essex's army: previously to this, a battle had been fought near the town, in which Sir Richard Grenville, commanding some of the King's forces, was defeated by Lord Robartes's brigade. Dugdale relates, that the church of Lostwithiel was profaned by Essex's soldiers, and injured by an explosion of gun-powder.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Tristram Curtys, Esq. who died in 1423. This ancient family, since extinct, occasionally represented the borough from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry V. This Tristram Curtys was member for Lostwithiel, in the ninth year of Henry V. Leland speaks of his descendant, as "a man of 100 marks land, dw[illegible]g between Blowghan and Penknek by Lostwithiel." The church of Lostwithiel was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is patron of the vicarage.

There is a grammar-school in this town, established by the corporation, about the year 1770; the master has a salary of £30 per annum. There is also a writing-school, to the master of which the corporation allows a salary of £10 per annum.

Drawn by J. Farington. R.A.

Engraved by W. Woolnoth.

East Looe and West Looe.

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VIEW OF EAST LOOE AND WEST LOOE.

THE bridge between East-Looe and West-Looe is 141 yards in length, only 4 feet 2 inches wide, and supported by thirteen stone arches: it was built about the year 1400. There was formerly a chapel or oratory on this bridge, dedicated to St. Anne. East-Looe, in the parish of St. Martin, is a market town by prescription, its right to a market having been claimed and allowed in the reign of Edward I. There is still a small market on Saturday for butchers' meat. Within the memory of man there were four fairs, all of which have been discontinued.

There is a great pilchard-fishery at this place, from which they export abundance both of pilchards and pilchard-oil; the imports are salt, lime-stone, &c. &c. It appears to have been formerly the only sea-port in Cornwall of any importance, except Fawey; having furnished toward the equipment of the English fleet, in the reign of King Edward the Third, 20 ships and 315 mariners. There is a fort of ten guns on the beach. The town of East-Looe was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1587; the corporation consists of a mayor, and eight other burgesses, who have the power of choosing a recorder. East-Looe, in conjunction with Fawey, sent a merchant or ship-owner to a council at Westminster in the reign of Edward I. but never any members to Parliament, till the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, since which time they have been regularly returned; the right of election is vested in the mayor, magistrates, and freemen, being altogether about 36 in number.

There is a chapel of ease at East-Looe, which was repaired in the year 1700, and has lately been rebuilt: it has a small endowment of £27 per annum, and is in the joint patronage of James Buller, Esq. M. P. and the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawny, Bart. as heirs at law of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester.

In this town is the mathematical school, founded in 1716, by the trustees of the will of John Speccot, Esq. of Penhale, in the parish of Egloskerry, who in 1703 bequeathed the sum of £1000 to charitable uses; his trustees, Bishop Trelawny, and his brother the General, thinking such an establishment most consonant to the wishes of the deceased, and of the greatest public benefit, established this school, appointing Mr. Haines, whom they supposed Mr. Speccot would himself have appointed to that situation, the first master. By the deed of foundation, the master is to reside in one of the Looes, to instruct poor children of the county of Cornwall in the mathematics, particularly in those branches which relate to navigation. The appointment of the master, after the death of the original trustees, was vested in the heirs of Charles Trelawny, and the proprietor of Trelawny-house: the interest of the endowment was appropriated as a salary for the master, except such part as the trustees should think requisite for the purchase of books, globes, and other mathematical instruments.

West-Looe is situated in the parish of Talland, and had formerly a market on Wednesdays, long ago discontinued, and a fair for three days, which fair is now kept on the 6th of May, for cattle, &c. This town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1573: the corporation consists of 12 burgesses, including the mayor. West-Looe first sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward VI.: the right of election is vested in the corporation and freemen; the number of electors being at present between fifty and sixty. Among the representatives of this borough, we find the names of the Earl of Ranelagh, Sidney Godolphin, Sir Charles Hedges, and Sir Charles Wager, a distinguished naval character, who is said to have been a native of West-Looe, and to have resided some time at Kilmenawth, in the parish of Talland. The town of West-Looe in 1801, contained 82 houses, and 376 inhabitants; in 1811, 93 houses, and 433 inhabitants, according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods. There was formerly a chapel at West-Looe, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which has been converted into a Guildhall.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by W. Woolnoth

Mevagissy

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VIEW OF MEVAGISSEY.

TONKIN says, that Mevagissey, which had been lately a poor fishing village, contained, in his time, two hundred houses; that a pier had been constructed at the expence of the Trewolla family; that it was then the most convenient place on the coast for the pilchard fishery; that, on an average, 12,000 hogsheads were taken and cured annually, and in 1724, 16,505 hogsheads. The fishing is not now so extensive as it then was; the season of 1812 was esteemed a successful one, yet not more than 10,000 hogsheads had been caught on the first of October. The present number of houses is about 370. Ships of one hundred tons burden may ride securely in the pool or basin. Mevagissey has, by prescription, a weekly market on Saturday for provisions.

In the parish church is the monument of Otwell Hill, Esq. of Penwarne, who died in 1614, with the following epitaph:—

Stock Lancashire, birth London—Cornwall gave
To Otwell Hill inhabitance and grave:
Frank, frugal, pleasant, sober, stout, and kind,
Of woorde true, just in deede men did him find.
Two raignes he servd a justice of the peace,
Belovd he lived, and godly did decease:
Mary, his wife, to overlive him lothe,
This monument hath raised to them both.

Tonkin observes, that although his widow was so lothe to overlive him, she was more lothe to refuse a good offer; for, within two months after the decease of her husband, who lost his life by a fall from his horse, she married Lord Chichester, of Ireland.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A

Engraved by J.Landseer A.R.A

Pentilly on the river Tamar.

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VIEW OF PENTILLY.

PENTILLY-CASTLE was the seat of Sir James Tillie, who died about the year 1712, and directed by his will, that his body should be deposited, placed in a chair, sitting, in the lower apartment of a small building erected for that purpose, on an eminence overlooking the Tamar, which he called Mount Ararat, but it appears that the directions of his will were not punctually complied with; for, on opening the lower apartment or vault, not long ago, his remains were found to have been deposited in a coffin in the usual way. His effigies in white marble, which was placed in the upper apartment, still remains. Sir James Tillie left Pentilly to his sister's son, James Woolley, who took the name of Tillie. The daughter and only child of his grandson brought this estate to the late John Coryton, Esq., whose son, John Tillie Coryton, Esq., is the present proprietor. Mr. Coryton has lately pulled down the greater part of the old mansion, which, although it had nothing of the castellated character, was called Pentilly-Castle, and has erected for his own residence a gothic mansion, from the designs of Mr. Wilkins, jun. It is situated in the midst of beautiful scenery on the banks of the Tamar.

Drawn. by J.Farington R.A

Engraved by J.Landseer A.R.A

Saltash

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VIEW OF SALTASH.

THE town of Saltash, formerly called Esse and Asheburgh, is situated on a steep ascent on the banks of the Tamar, consisting of three principal streets, which, as Carew observes, "every shower washes clean." Saltash was made a free borough in the reign of King John, or that of Henry. III. by Reginald de Valletort, who confirmed to the burgesses divers privileges which they had enjoyed under his ancestors: these privileges were confirmed by King Richard II. In the year 1682, King Charles the Second granted this borough a renewed charter of incorporation, under which the body corporate was defined to consist of a mayor and six aldermen, styled the council of the borough, who had liberty to chuse a recorder. A new charter was procured in 1774, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses. Saltash has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward VI. The right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and the holders of burgage tenements, the number of electors being about 120. Some names of eminence appear in the list of representatives, as Sir Francis Cottington, Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Edmund Waller, the poet.

There was a market attached to the castle of Trematon, and probably held at Saltash, when the survey of Domesday was taken: it is spoken of in that survey as a new market of the Earl's, which had been prejudicial to the abbot's market at St. German's. There is now a small market for butchers' meat on Saturday: Browne Willis says, that the burgesses claimed another on Tuesday, but that it was not then held. The present fairs are on the Tuesday before each quarter-day (the remnant, probably, of their Tuesday's market), February 2, and July 25; the two last are for horned cattle and sheep. The tolls of the market and fairs belong to the corporation, who hold also the manor of the borough of Asseburgh under the duchy, and are entitled to a ferry over the Tamar, the privilege of dredging for oysters, the farm and tolls of oysters, and certain duties payable by masters of ships, which altogether produced about 300l. per annum in 1714.

Leland speaks of "Asche as a praty quik market-town. The tounesmen," says he, "use boothe marchandise and fischery." Norden says, "the towne increaseth daylie in merchandise and wealth; there belong unto the towne some 8 ships besydes smâll boates. The haven is capable of anie burden. The great carrack that Sir Frauncis Drake browghte home so rich, arrived here, and was here disburdened, and after fatally fyred." Carew tells us, that, in his time, Saltash contained between 80 and 100 houses: in 1801, the number of houses was 160, that of inhabitants 1,150; in 1811, the houses 190, the inhabitants 1,478, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The assizes for the county were held at Saltash in 1393.

Saltash being a very important station, as one of the principal passes into Cornwall, was frequently the subject of contest during the civil wars: it was first garrisoned by the parliament, and surrendered without opposition to Sir Ralph Hopton, in the autumn of 1642. General Ruthen, finding it open after his defeat at Bradock-down, in January, 1643, took possession, and hastily fortified it; but it was soon afterwards taken by assault, by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton: a garrison was left in it in the month of May that year, but, on the approach of the Earl of Essex, it was given up the latter end of July, 1644. We

are told, that, on this occasion, Sir Edward Waldegrave gallantly defended the pass, and, as it appears, with temporary success. After the capitulation of Essex, Saltash was again taken possession of by Sir Richard Grenville; in the month of October following, it was taken by a detachment from the garrison at Plymouth; Sir Richard Grenville afterwards recovered it by assault: it was finally abandoned by the King's troops in the month of Feby, 1646.

There is a chapel of ease in Saltash, dedicated to St. Nicholas; the mayor nominates the minister. The Exeter registers speak of chapels formerly in this town, dedicated to St. Faith and St. John the Baptist. There are meeting-houses for the Baptists and the Westleyan Methodists, and a free-school, said to have been founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 7l. per annum, payable out of the duchy revenue.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.R.Hay

Tintagel Rock and Castle.

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VIEW OF TINTAGELL CASTLE.

THE Castle of Tintagell, which is of great antiquity, is said to have been the birth place of King Arthur, with respect to whom, it was the opinion of Lord Chancellor Bacon, that there was truth enough in his story to make him famous, besides that which was fabulous. His History, nevertheless, has been so blended with the marvellous by the monkish historians, that some authors have been disposed even to doubt his existence; and the circumstances connected with his birth at Tintagell, are certainly not among those parts of his story which are most entitled to credit.

We find no mention of this castle again in history till the year 1245, when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was accused of having afforded an asylum at his castle of Tintagell, to his nephew, David Prince of Wales, when in rebellion against his uncle. Thomas de la Hyde was governor or constable of the castle in 1307, Thomas le Arcedekne in 1313, and William de Bottreaux in 1325. In 1337, it appears that there was no governor, the priest who officiated at the chapel having the custody of the castle, for which he received no fee. It appears by a survey of that date, that the castle was then in a very ruinous state, and had only one chamber and a kitchen, belonging to the constable, in good repair. The great hall had been taken down by John of Eltham, the late Earl of Cornwall. In the reign of Richard II. Tintagell castle was made a state prison, and a more desolate spot could not have been fixed upon for such a purpose; and about this time, the custody of the castle being, under such circumstances, of more importance, the office was again given to persons of rank and consequence. John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, was made constable in 1388. The only state prisoners whose names have come to our knowledge are, John Northampton, Lord Mayor of London, who, in 1385, was, as Carew observes, "for his unruly maioralty, condemned thither as a perpetual penitenciary;" and Thomas Earl of Warwick, who was for a while a prisoner there in 1397.

Leland speaking of Tintagell, says,—"This castelle hath bene a marvelus strong and notable forteres, and almost *situ loci inexpugnabile*, especially for the dungeon, that is on a great high terrible cragge, environed with the se, but having a draw-bridge from the residue of the castelle unto it. There is yet a chapel standing withyn this dungeon of S. Uiette *alias* Ulianne. Shepe now fede within the dungeon. The residew of the buildinges of the castel be sore wetherbeten and yn ruine, but it hath beene a large thinge." In another place he says, "The castel had be lykhad three wardes, whereof two be woren away with gulfying yn of the se; withowte the isle renneth alonly a gate howse, a walle, and a fals braye dyged and walled. In the isle remayne old walles, and yn the est parte of the same, the grownd beyng lower, remayneth a walle embatteled, and men alyve saw ther yn a postern, a dore of yren. There is in the isle a prety chapel, with a tumbe on the left syde." The account of Tintagell castle by Carew and Norden are nearly similar; the latter, indeed, appears to have been taken from the former. "Half the buildings," says Carew, "were raised on the continent, and the other halfe on an iland, continued together (within men's remembrance) by a drawebridge, but now divorced by the downefaln steepe cliffes, on the farther side, which though it shut out the sea from his wonted recourse, hath yet more strengthened the island; for, in passing thither, you must first descend with a dangerous declyning, and then make a worse ascent, by a path, through his stickleness occasioning, and through his steepnesse threatening, the ruine of your life, with the falling of your foote. At the top, two or three terrifying steps give you entrance to the hill, which supplieth pasture for sheepe and conyes:

upon the same I saw a decayed chappell. Under the iland runs a cave, throw which you may rowe at full sea, but not without a kinde of horrour at the uncouthnesse of the place," Norden is rather more particular in his description of the ascent to the island, " by a very narrow rockye and wyndinge waye up the steepe sea-clyffe, under which the sea waves wallow, and so assayle the foundation of the ile, as may astonish an unstable brayne to consider the perill, for the least slipp of the foote sendes the whole bodye into the devouringe sea; and the worste of all is higheste of all, nere the gate of entraunce into the hill, where the offensive stones so exposed hang over the head, as while a man respecteth his footinge, he indaungers his head; and lookinge to save the head, indaungers the footinge, accordinge to the old proverbe, *Insidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.* He must have his eyes that will scale Tyntagell. Most of the iland buyldings are ruyned."— It appears by the view of Tintagell annexed to Norden's description, that a great part of the building in the main land was in his time standing. The castle and manor of Tintagell were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in the reign of Edward III.; it is now on lease to the Hon. Stuart Wortley. Carew says, that a fee of ancienty belonging to this castle, was cancelled by Lord Burleigh, as unnecessary.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by John Pye

Truro.

London Published May 1. 1813. by T.Cadell & W.Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF TRURO.

TRURO, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, is a large market and borough town, situated 22 miles from Bodmin, 43 from Launceston, and 255 from London. It is called in old records *Treveru* and *Truru-burgh*. The market of Truro is held by prescription, the claim to it having been certified and allowed in the reign of Edward I. There are now two market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, both well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, and other provisions; on Wednesday there is also a corn-market. There are four cattle-fairs; the Wednesday after Midlent and Whitsunday, November 19, and December 8.

Under Queen Elizabeth's charter, bearing date 1589, the ancient corporation of Truro is defined to consist of a mayor, four aldermen, and 20 capital burgesses, in whom alone the right of electing two members of parliament (enjoyed by the borough ever since the reign of Edward I.) is vested. The burgesses of Truro enjoy sundry privileges, by grant of their ancient Lords, and the mayor's jurisdiction extended over Falmouth. This last-mentioned privilege, said to have been granted by King John, and recorded in the Heralds' visitation of 1620, was lost in the early part of the last century, it having been then successfully contested by the inhabitants of Falmouth.

Truro was one of the decayed market-towns, to encourage the repairs of which an act of parliament was passed in 1540. Norden, who visited Cornwall in 1574, speaking of Truro, says,—"There is not a towne in the west part of the shyre more comendable for neatness of buyldinges, nor more discomendable for the pride of the people." Carew calls Truro "the principal town of the haven: I hold it," says he, "to have got the start in wealth of any other Cornish towne, and to come behind none in buildings, Launceston only excepted, where there is more use and profit of faire lodgings through the countie assizes. I wish that they would likewise deserve praise for getting and employing their riches in some industrious trade, to the good of their countrey, as the harbours opportunitie inviteth them." Carew's wish has long ago been amply fulfilled, Truro having become a place of considerable trade;* and its centrical situation has long ago more than counterbalanced the advantages before-mentioned (now divided between Launceston and Bodmin); and Truro, which has of late years very much increased in buildings, is now the handsomest, and, including its suburbs, by far the largest town in Cornwall, except Falmouth. It is inhabited by many of the gentry of the county, and has all the advantages of a provincial metropolis, as an assembly room, theatre, county-library, an infirmary, (opened in 1799) &c. In 1801, there were 369 houses, and 2,358 inhabitants; in 1811, 400 houses and 2,482 inhabitants in the town of Truro; but it must be observed, that the suburbs, which apparently form part of the town, are more populous than the town itself, comprising a considerable part of the population of the two parishes of St. Clement and Kenwyn, which two parishes altogether contain nearly 8,000 souls.

The Easter quarter-sessions are held here. Truro is one of the coinage towns; of late years, indeed, the coinages (with few exceptions) have been only here and at Penzance. The vice warden's court is held at Truro.

In the town of Truro was a nunnery of poor Clares, situated where the late King's-head inn stood, which was pulled down when Lemon-street was built: it occupied what is now the entrance of that street from Boscawen-street. In Kenwyn-street (being in the parish from which it takes its name) was a house of Dominican Friers; the site of which is now occupied by tan-pits.

Truro was the head-quarters of Sir Ralph Hopton, soon after his first arrival in Cornwall with the King's forces in 1642; and again, just before his surrender to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646. Sir Thomas had established

* Its principal exports are, tin, copper, and carpeting; its imports, iron, coals, and timber, for the mines, and various goods from London, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c.

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his head-quarters there before the conclusion of the treaty. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., was at Truro for some time in the winter of 1645, and again for a few weeks in the month of February 1647.

The manor of Truro, or, as it was called in old records, Truru-burgh, belonged to Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, in the year 1161. It is probable that he built the Castle of Truro, which is spoken of by William of Worcester as being in ruins in the reign of Edward IV., and by Leland, as "clene down in that of Henry VIII." The site of this castle, still discernible by some remains of the mount, was at the top of what was Pancras, now Pydar street.

The Robartes family had a capital mansion at Truro, which is still standing, at the north-west corner of Boscawen or Powder street; but its front has been altered. Sir Richard Robartes, Bart. was in 1624 created Baron Robartes of Truro.

The parish-church of St. Mary is a handsome structure of the later Gothic, built in the reign of Henry VIII., with a spire of modern date. In the chancel is a monument in memory of John Robartes, Esq., who died in 1614, with figures of himself, his lady, and others of the family; there is a tablet also with the following inscription:—

Δοξα εν υψιστοις Θεῶ.

"To the pious and weldeserved memory of Owen Fitz Pen *alias* Phippen, who travelled over many parts of the world, and on the 24 of Mar. 1620, was taken by the Turkes, and made a captive in Argier. He projected sundry plots for his libertie, and on y^e^ 17 of June 1627, with 10 other Christian captives, Dutch and French, (perswaded by his counsel and courage,) he began a cruel fight with 65 Turkes in there owne ship w^h^ lasted three howers in which 5 of his company were slaine; yet God made him Captaine and so he brought the ship into Cartagene being of 400 tons and 22 ord. The King sent for him to Madrid to see him; he was profferd a captaines place & the Kings favour if he would turne Papist w^h^ he refused. He sold all for 6000l. and returnd into England and died at Lamorran 17 March 1636.

Melcombe in Dorset was his place of birth,
Age 54, and here lies Earth in Earth.

George Fitz-Pen *als* Phippen ispsius Frater. et hujus ecclesiæ Rector H. M. P."

The Papists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, &c. have meeting houses at Truro.

Sir John Arundell, the Vice-Admiral of Cornwall, who took Duncan Campbell, the Scottish Pirate, is said to have been a native of this town. Samuel Foote, the celebrated dramatic writer and actor, was born at Truro, Jan. 27, 1721, at a house, now the Red-Lion Inn, which was the town residence of his father's family, the Footes of Lambesso.

Mr. Henry Williams, draper, who died in 1631, founded a Hospital at Truro, for ten poor housekeepers, and endowed it with lands, now producing about 120l. per annum. The corporation make widows the exclusive objects of this charity, and allow them four shillings a week each and clothes. It is not known by whom the grammar school at Truro was founded, nor of what its endowments consisted. The salary was formerly 15l. per annum, and a house for the master. A former master commuted the house for an income of 10l. per annum in his salary, which has been since continued;—the corporation allow 25l. per annum for an usher. There are two exhibitions of 30l. per annum, at Exeter College, for Scholars of Truro-school, founded by the trustees of the charitable bequests of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760. One of the charity schools, with an endowment of 5l. per annum, established out of the same fund, was fixed at Truro. A central school on Dr. Bell's plan, for boys and girls, in separate rooms, was instituted at Truro in the year 1812. There are now 130 boys, and about 70 girls in this school.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by S.Middiman & John Pye.

Scene at Nunnery.

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SCENE AT NUNNERY.

NUNNERY, a beautiful and romantic seat, which formerly belonged to the family of Aglionby, derives its name from the religious house for Black Nuns, of the order of St. Benedict, that was founded on this spot by William Rufus. The grounds of this mansion are laid out with singular taste and judgment, every advantage having been taken to combine the improvements of art with the wild and striking scenery of nature. The walks through the grounds "commence with a turf path of some length, carried along the margin of the Eden, whose waters, concealed by trees, are only heard in their furious passage through their rugged channel, and terminating at a point which opens upon a grand face of rock scarred with natural caverns, the largest of which is called Sampson's cave." Returning hence, the walks ascend to a higher level, where the rivers Eden and Croglin form their confluence; and, proceeding onward, the walk extends to the deep, rocky ravine, through whose gloom the latter river pours its waters. The scene delineated in our engraving now bursts upon the eye of the astonished visitor. "The banks at once rise into lofty precipices, beetling over the narrow path, but finely softened down with shrubs and plants: the torrent, in the meantime, follows a rapid descent, and keeps up an uninterrupted roar. Further on, the mural rock rises on each side, the glen becomes narrower and more gloomy, and the sound of many waters increasing upon the ear, intimates the neighbourhood of a cataract: nor is the expectation disappointed, for two successive falls immediately appear. Of these the second is wonderfully impressive; the deep water, after its desperate leap, being nearly involved in midnight darkness by the mass of wood that overhangs its abyss. Approaching now more closely to each other, the rocks excite the struggling stream to ten-fold fury, which with difficulty pushes its waters through a horrible fissure, and forms a cascade," nearly twelve yards deep, being precipitated, in an unbroken sheet, into a circular bason about eighteen feet in depth, in the rock. The over-arching cliffs, and solemn shades, reverberate the roar in a manner truly tremendous.*

* Warner's Tour through the Northern Counties, Vol. II. p. 82.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by S. Middiman.

Ulswater from Pooley Bridge.

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ULSWATER FROM POOLEY BRIDGE.

THE VILLAGE OF POOLEY, part of which appears in the fore-ground of this engraving, is pleasantly situated at the foot of Ulswater; having, beside the embellishments of wood and water, a great accession of beauty from Dunmallard Hill, (so called from the great resort of wild fowl thither from the lake,) which lies on the opposite side of the water. With this hill the village is connected by a handsome stone bridge, erected about fifty years since, and from this bridge it is that the present view nas been taken.

In concluding these views of the noble Lake of Ulswater, we may remark, that it is well-stocked with trout and char, and is exclusively celebrated for a species of fish, called *scaleys* or *skellies*, which somewhat resemble herrings, and congregate together in vast shoals.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by John Pye.

Ullswater and Lulph's Tower.

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ULSWATER AND LYULPH'S TOWER.

ULSWATER is the most extensive of all the Lakes of Cumberland, and forms three reaches, each about three miles in length, though its greatest breadth does not exceed one; and in its second reach a vast rock projects, so as to reduce it to less than a quarter of a mile in width. Such are its reputed admeasurements: but the eye loses its power of judging even of the breadth, confounded by the boldness of the shores, and the grandeur of the *fells* or mountains which rise beyond. The proportions, however, are grand; for the water retains its dignity, notwithstanding the vastness of the accompaniments.

This Lake lies about five miles south-west from Penrith, by a most delightful road: its direction, like that of all the others, is north and south; in point of beauty, it is justly deemed not inferior to any of them; and, in one respect, it certainly possesses the superiority, viz. in affording the greatest variety of views. This advantage it derives from its shape, which nearly resembles that of the letter Z, but without its angular sharpness. After extending itself about three miles in a line to the south-west, Ulswater bends at the foot of Place-fell almost due west, and is soon again interrupted by the foot of the steep and rugged Helvellyn; then spreading again, it turns off to the south-east, and is lost among the deep recesses of the hills.

Our engraving delineates the second reach of Ulswater, which here takes one of its boldest sweeps, "majestic in its calmness clear and smooth as a blue mirror, with winding shores and low points of land, covered with green inclosures." On the left appears Lyulph's Tower* a hunting-seat belonging to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, embosomed in plantations that bound the reach; its rugged walls, surmounted with battlements, admirably correspond with the scenes that surround it. This Tower is the residence of his Grace's gamekeeper; its apartments are fitted up in a simple cottage style, the ceilings being low, the floors covered with tiles, and the furniture suitably plain. The windows command the whole course of the Lake as far as the reach. In the garden belonging to this hunting-seat is a waterfall, called Ara, or Airey, Force; the water gushes partly over and partly through a gap in the rock, and falls from a perpendicular height of about one hundred and twenty feet. Behind Lyulph's Tower, rise steep slaty fells, from which various noble views of this beautiful Lake, and the enchanting scenery in its vicinity, captivate every spectator.

* This Tower derives its appellation from ULF, a name of frequent occurrence in ancient times. Lyulph *(L'Ulf,)* was the first Baron of Graystock, to whom this Lake belonged. Burn's Hist. of Westmoreland and Cumberland, vol. i. p. 407.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by S. Middiman.

The Head of Ulswater, Patterdale, and the Mountain Helvellyn.

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THE HEAD OF ULSWATER, PATTERDALE, AND THE MOUNTAIN HELVELLYN.

THE view, delineated in this engraving, represents the grandest part of the whole scenery. The village of Patterdale, which is situated on a rising ground, and one or two white farm-houses, peep out from among trees, beneath scowling mountains, with corn and meadow land sloping gently in front to the Lake, and here and there a scattered grove. Patterdale, or Patrick's-dale, takes it name from the baptisms, which are reported to have been here performed by that Saint, about fourteen hundred years ago: its truly pastoral valley is watered by the river Coldrill, which contributes to replenish the Lake. Nothing can surpass the verdure of its inclosures, which are unhappily exposed to frequent inundations, and have sometimes been under water half the season. Among the cottages of this village, stands a house belonging to the family of Mounsey, whose ancestors, until the close of the last century, were better known by the name and title of Kings of Patterdale. The annals of this royal house are briefly these. On a sudden emergency, during one of those Scottish irruptions into the northern counties, which so frequently occur in the history of our early reigns, a chieftain was wanted to embody and command the shepherds of the dale. In this crisis, an enterprising peasant, of the name of Mounsey, volunteered his services as the leader of his countrymen. His offer was accepted; and such were his vigilance and activity, that he succeeded in routing the invading army. He was accordingly crowned amid the acclamations of victory, and proclaimed King of Patterdale. The succession was of course hereditary; and for some generations the monarch received the more substantial homage of his subjects. The family has risen, by honourable industry, to a state of comparative opulence; but the regal title and claims are only chronicled in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

In the view now under consideration, the mighty mountain Helvellyn occupies the centre of the landscape. It is situated partly in Westmoreland, and rises to the height of 3324 feet. Its front is rude and magnificently awful, stretching upwards of four miles in one vast concave ridge. Huge and innumerable fragments of rock hang pendant from its sides, and appear ready to fall and overwhelm the curious traveller who dares to ascend its rugged heights. The prospect from its summit is exceedingly extensive.

The rocks of Ulswater and its vicinity are justly celebrated for the grandeur and variety of their echoes: these, indeed, more or less accompany all Lakes which are circumscribed by lofty and rocky screens; but the echoes excited in different parts of this Lake are peculiarly grand and affecting. "The sound of a cannon discharged on it," Mr. Gilpin says, "is distinctly reverberated six or seven times. It first rolls over the head in one vast peal. Then, subsiding a few seconds, it rises again in a grand interrupted burst, perhaps on the right. Another solemn pause ensues—then the sound rises again on the left. Thus thrown from rock to rock, in a sort of aerial perspective, it is caught again perhaps by some nearer promontory; and, returning full on the ear, surprises you, after you thought all had been over, with as great a peal as at first. But the grandest effect of this kind is produced by a *successive* discharge of cannon, at the interval

of a few seconds between each discharge. The effect of the first is not over, when the echoes of the second, the third, or perhaps of the fourth, begin. Such a variety of awful sounds, mixing, and commixing, and at the same moment heard from all sides, have a wonderful effect on the mind; as if the very foundations of every rock on the Lake were giving way, and the whole scene, from some strange convulsion, were falling into general ruin. . . .

" But there is another species of echoes, which are as well adapted to the Lake in all its stillness and tranquillity, as the others are to its wildness and confusion; and which recommend themselves chiefly to those feelings which depend on the gentler movements of the mind. Instead of cannon, let a few French horns and clarionets be introduced. Softer music than such loud wind instruments would scarcely have power to vibrate. The effect is now wonderfully changed. The sound of a cannon is heard in bursts—it is the modified music of thunder. But the *continuation of musical sounds* forms a continuation of musical echoes; which, reverberating round the Lake, are exquisitely melodious in their several gradations, and form a thousand symphonies, playing together from every part. The variety of notes is inconceivable: the ear is not equal to their immeasurable combinations. It listens to a symphony dying away at a distance, when other melodious sounds arise close at hand. These have scarce attracted the attention, when a different mode of harmony arises from another quarter. In short, every rock is vocal; and the whole Lake is transformed into a kind of magical scene, in which every promontory seems peopled by aerial beings, answering each other in celestial music."

——— How often from the steep
Of echoing hill, or thicket, have we heard
Celestial voices to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive to each others note,
Singing their great Creator? Oft in bands
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds,
In full harmonic number joined, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to Heaven.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by W. Woolnoth.

Saddleback and the River Rothay.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

SADDLEBACK AND THE RIVER GRETA.

SADDLEBACK, a vast mountain united with the declivities of Skiddaw, forms the Eastern boundary of the alpine heights of this part of Cumberland. The road between Penrith and Keswick runs along its Southern base. It has obtained its appellation from its shape somewhat resembling a Saddle, when seen from different points of view. Its height is 2787 feet.* White farms, each with its grove to shelter it from descending gusts of wind, and pastures of the brightest verdure, intermingled with corn-fields, enliven the skirts of this mountain, at whose foot flows the little river Greta, which adds much to the picturesque effect of the scenery. The southern face of this lofty mountain is furrowed by several hideous chasms; and its summit is, in many parts, frightful and desolate. The view here given comprehends Saddleback only, and represents its appearance as seen from the western side of the mountain.

* Observations made in the Course of the Trigonometrical Survey. 1811. 4to.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Scott

Water-Millock, and the lower end of Ullswater.

London Published Sept. 16. 1816, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

WATER MILLOCK AND THE LOWER END OF ULSWATER.

THIS plate gives a view of the lower reach of Ulswater. In the first distance, near the centre, appears Water Millock, the seat of Mr. Robinson, which is sequestered amid beech and sycamore trees. Among the boldest fells that breast the Lake on the left shore, are Hollingfell and Swarthfell, now no longer boasting any part of the forest of Martindale, but presenting huge masses of naked rocks, and scars which many torrents have inflicted. On the left of the Lake is a bay, necessarily given but imperfectly in our view, on the shores of which the traveller may enjoy echoes of peculiar grandeur, whose effect is thus described by an intelligent tourist. While here, Mr. Hutchinson observes, "the barge put off to a station where the finest echoes were to be obtained from the surrounding mountains. The vessel was provided with six brass cannon mounted on swivels: on discharging one of these pieces, the report was echoed from the opposite rocks, where, by reverberation, it seemed to roll from cliff to cliff, and return through every cave and valley, till the decreasing tumult gradually died away upon the ear. The instant it had ceased, the sound of every distant waterfall was heard, but for an instant only: for the momentary stillness was interrupted by the returning echo on the hills behind, where the report was repeated like a peal of thunder rolling over our heads, continuing for several seconds, flying from haunt to haunt, till once more the sound gradually declined. Again the waterfalls possessed the interval, till on the right the more distant thunder arose upon some other mountain, and seemed to take its way up every winding dell and creek, sometimes behind, on this side, or on that, in wonderful speed running its dreadful course. When the echo reached the mountains within the line and channel of the breeze, it was heard at once on the right and left at the extremities of the Lake. In this manner was the report of every discharge re-echoed seven times distinctly.

"At intervals we were relieved from this entertainment, which consisted of a wondrous tumult and grandeur of confusion, by the music of two French horns, whose harmony was repeated from every recess which echo haunted on the borders of the Lake: here the breathings of the organ were imitated; there, the bassoons with clarionets; in this place, from the harsher sounding cliffs, the cornets; in that, from the wooded creek, amongst the caverns and the trilling water-falls, we heard the soft-tuned lute, accompanied with the languishing strains of enamoured nymphs; whilst in the copse and grove was still retained the music of the horns. All this vast theatre seemed possessed by innumerable aerial beings, who breathed celestial harmony."

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Scott.

The Grange in Borrowdale.

London Published Sept.r 15. 1815. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

THE GRANGE IN BORROWDALE.

THE Village of Grange consists of a few houses, or rather cottages, situated on the west side of the river Derwent, about a mile above its entrance into the Lake. This village is a mile distant from the Waterfall of Lowdore, and about five miles from Keswick. In this spot is formed, by the impending mountains, what Mr. Gray calls the *Gorge*, or narrow pass *of Borrowdale*. The cottages, built apparently without mortar, have been erected so long ago that the stones have acquired the same weather-worn colour, as those which lie on the mountain-side behind them. A few pines rise over them; the mountains appear to meet a little way on, and form an amphitheatre; and where they meet, their base is richly clothed with coppice-wood and young trees. The river Derwent, clear, shallow, and melodious, washes the stone bank on which the greater number of the pines grow, and forms the foreground, with an old bridge of two arches, as rude in construction as the cottages. A small insulated rock, called Castlet Crag, nearly covered with trees, is a marked feature in this scene. Concealed from the sight by the precipice on the fore-ground, stands Castle Crag, which is delineated in the following engraving. The dale, secluding itself beyond this hill, continues to exhibit, for a few miles, the wildest and most romantic scenes, forming a striking contrast to the open display of magnificence which characterises the vale of Keswick. The Derwent affords a passage to boats from the Lake, part of the way to the bridge; but there is seldom water sufficient for the boats to proceed to that point. The course of the river is winding, and the water is so beautifully clear, that the bed of the river may be distinctly seen at a great depth. Borrowdale abounds in valuable mines, from some of which are obtained the finest wadd, or black lead, to be found in England. Iron, slate, and free-stone of various kinds, are also the treasures of these mountains.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by John Pye.

Muncaster Castle and Eskdale.

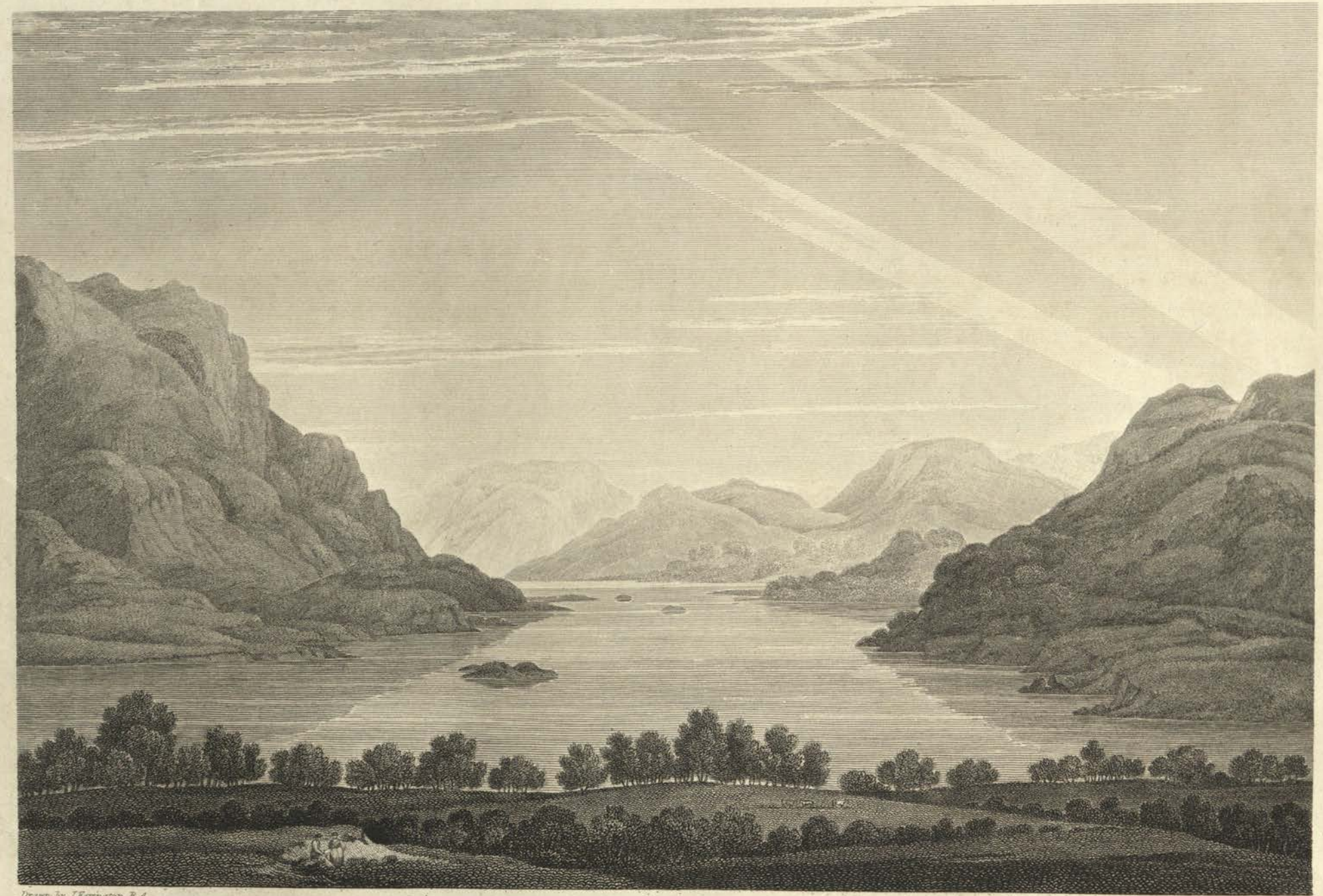
London Published Sept.r 15. 1815. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF MUNCASTER CASTLE.

THE Manor of Muncaster is known to have belonged to the Pennington family as early as the reign of Henry II. Sir John Pennington, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., is said to have secreted that unhappy monarch in his flight from his enemies; and the tradition of the family is, that on quitting Muncaster he presented his host with a small glass vessel, still preserved in the family, and called the Luck of Muncaster, to the preservation of which a considerable degree of superstition has attached. This Sir John Pennington is said to have been a distinguished military character, and to have commanded the left wing of the English army in an expedition against Scotland. His grandson, of the same name, was in the battle of Flodden Field. Another descendant, of the same name, was Admiral to King Charles I. and much trusted by that monarch in naval affairs. Sir William Pennington, grandson of the last-mentioned Sir John, was created a Baronet in 1676. Sir John Pennington, the fifth Baronet, was, in 1783, created Lord Muncaster, of the kingdom of Ireland; he died in 1813, leaving only one surviving daughter, married to Lord Lindsay, son of the Earl of Balcarras, when the title of Muncaster and the Muncaster estates, being settled on male heirs, devolved to his brother, General Lowther Pennington, now Lord Muncaster.

Muncaster Castle, which retains the principal tower of the ancient fortified mansion, though it has lost its original form, was nearly rebuilt by the late Lord Muncaster. It stands on an eminence, nearly surrounded by beautiful plantations, and commanding in front a fine view of the Vale of Esk, flanked on each side, and terminated in front, by the wildest mountain scenery. In the house are several family pictures, and a curious portrait of Thomas Skelton, the fool of Muncaster, who is said to have lived in the family at the time of the civil wars, and of whose sayings there are many traditional stories.

The River Esk, which gives its name to Esk-dale, is formed by some small streams which rise near Bow-fell; it falls into the sea at Ravenglass, after a course of about thirteen miles.



Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by E.R. Hay.

The Head of Ullswater from Gobarrow Park.

London Published Sept.r 25. 1816. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

THE HEAD OF ULSWATER, FROM GOBARROW PARK.

GOBARROW PARK, whence this View is taken, is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and comprises about eighteen hundred acres, which are stocked with several hundred head of fine deer, that add much to the picturesque effect of the surrounding scenery. From this Park we have a noble prospect over the head of the Lake, the only part of it which is adorned with islands. The dark and rugged mountain, on the left of our engraving, is Place Fell. The head of the Lake is skirted by Patterdale, through which a road passes, and pursues its Alpine course to Ambleside, over the lofty mountains which bound the prospect in the back-ground.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.R. Hay.

Derwentwater, from Brough-top.

London. Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

DERWENTWATER FROM BROUGH TOP.

DERWENT-WATER, or KESWICK LAKE, as it is frequently termed from its vicinity to the town of Keswick, is of an irregular form, somewhat approaching to the oval, and about three miles in length, by one and a half in width. By many tourists, this Lake has been supposed to be the finest in the North of England; but for grandeur and sublimity Ulswater is now allowed to claim the pre-eminence. Derwentwater, however, has this decided advantage over the other Lakes, viz. that it immediately appears to be what it is. The dark frowning Skiddaw "forms its northern boundary, and seems to rise almost immediately from its shore, though it is at the nearest point half a league distant, and the town of Keswick intervenes. One long mountain, along which the road forms a fine terrace, reaches nearly along the whole of its western side: and through the space between this and the next mountain, which in many points of view appears like the lower segment of a prodigious circle, a lovely vale is seen which runs up among the hills." But the pride of Derwentwater is the head, where the mountains of Borrowdale bound the prospect in a manner singularly wild and grand. Our view, which is taken from Brough Top (an eminence on the left of the road to Keswick from Ambleside,) will convey an accurate idea of its general features. "The whole" says Mrs. Radcliffe, "is seen at one glance, expanding within an amphitheatre of mountains, rocky but not vast; broken into many fantastic shapes, peaked, splintered, impending, and sometimes pyramidal, opening by narrow vallies to the view of rocks that rise immediately beyond, and are again overlooked by others. The precipices seldom overhang the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. Masses of wood also appear among the cliffs feathering them to their summits" (as may be seen in the foreground on the left of our engraving;) "and a white cottage sometimes peeps from out their skirts, seated on the smooth knoll of a pasture, and looking so exquisitely picturesque, as to seem placed there purposely to adorn it. The Lake in return faithfully reflects the whole picture; and so even and brilliantly pellucid is its surface, that it rather heightens than obscures the colouring."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND BOMBAY BRANCH

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.R. Hay.

View on the Road from Keswick to Borrowdale.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW ON THE ROAD FROM KESWICK TO BORROWDALE.

THE road from Keswick to the rocky pass of Borrowdale affords a series of romantic and picturesque views, which cannot fail to impress the imagination of the traveller in an extraordinary manner. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to find a succession of scenes more various and contrasted. The road passes, for some part of the way, through a close lane to a terrace, from which one of the finest views of lake, rock, and mountain scenery is exhibited that can be found in this interesting country. It comprehends the whole of the magnificent masses of rock and hill in the vicinity of the celebrated Waterfall of Lowdore. The peaceful Lake of Derwentwater touches the shore, above which runs the terrace road. The neat villa, called Barrow, embosomed in a grove, appears situated on a gentle elevation, which slopes to the water's edge. The glassy smoothness of the Lake is finely contrasted by rugged crags, and the lofty mountains of Borrowdale, which form a sublime back-ground to the scene represented in our plate.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by S. Middiman.

Honister Crag.

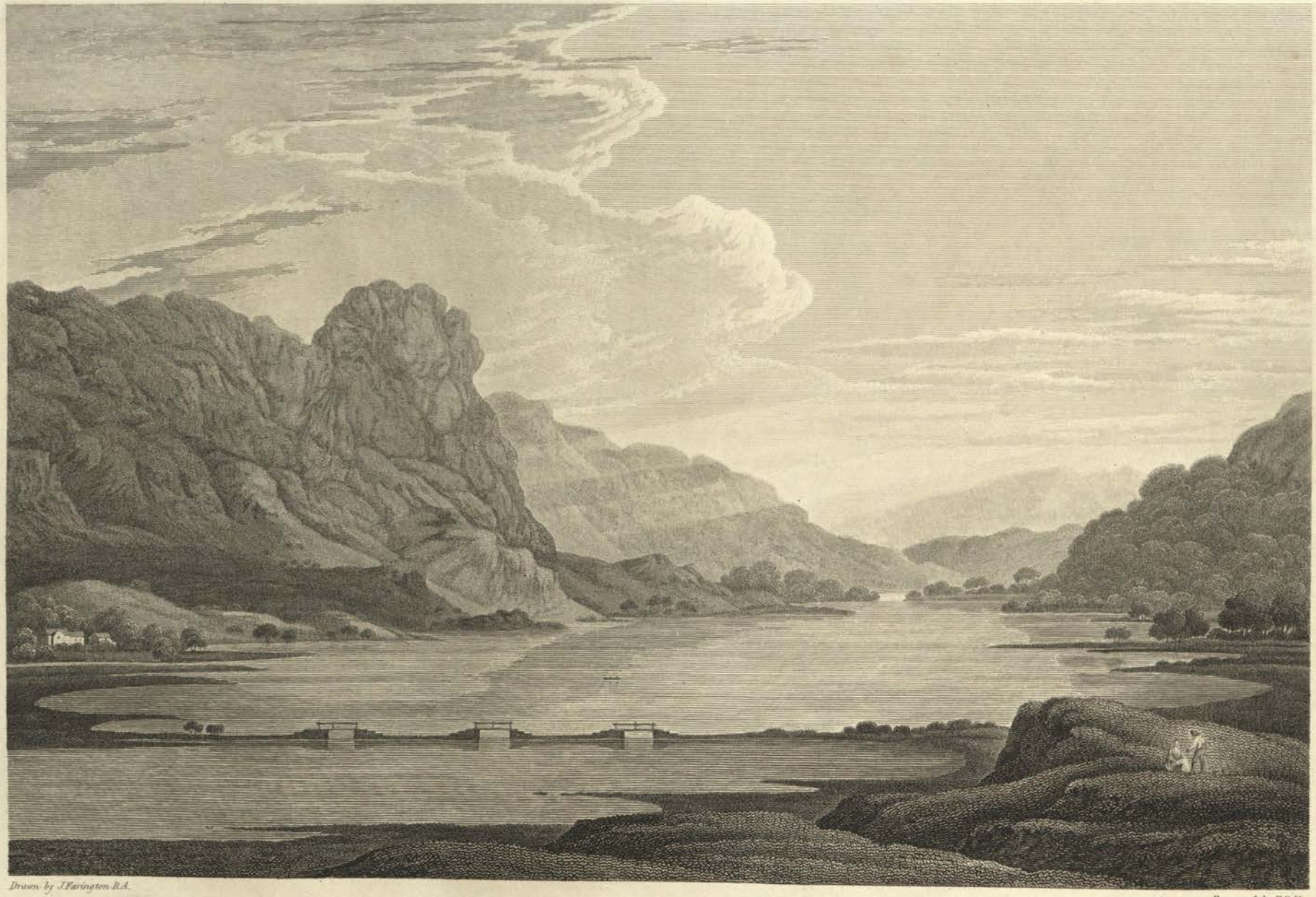
London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

HONISTER CRAG.

HONISTER CRAG, which has been mentioned in the preceding description, forms the termination of those rugged mountains which circumscribe Crummock Water and Buttermere. It is reputed to be the steepest rock in the whole country, and of the finest form; and is said to resemble the Table Mountains in the East Indies, each of which has a fortress on its summit. The top of this Crag commands a most beautiful view of the Lakes below, and the heaps of mountains all around. Here is a slate quarry, which fails not to attract the attention of tourists.

On the eastern side of Honister Crag opens Gatesgarth-Dale, a scene truly tremendous and unique, winding "slowly and solemnly in one large segment, being at least half a quarter of a mile from side to side, which distance is pretty uniformly observed. The area of this valley is in general concave; the sides almost perpendicular, composed of a kind of broken craggy rock, the ruins of which every where strew the valley, and give it still more the idea of desolation. The small river also," (part of which is seen in our engraving) "is as wild as the valley itself through which it runs. It has no banks, but the fragments of rocks; no bed but a channel of rocky strata, among which the water forces its course. Its channel, as well as its bank, is formed of loose stones and fragments, which break, and divide the stream into a succession of wild impetuous eddies."*

* Gilpin's Tour to the Lakes, Vol. I. p. 235.



Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.E. Hay.

Thirlmere.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

THIRLMERE.

THIRLMERE, or LEATHES-WATER, (sometimes also called Wyburn Lake) is situated about five miles from Keswick, on the road to Ambleside: it is a narrow irregular sheet of water, between two and three miles in length, skirting the immense base of Helvellyn, and receiving a variety of torrents from the sides of that huge mountain. This Lake in no part exceeds one mile in breadth: it lies in the interior of a very sequestered district bordering on Westmoreland. No tufted verdure graces its banks, nor hanging woods throw rich reflections on its surface; but every form which it suggests is savage and desolate. The effect of this scene is much heightened by the appearance of the immense craggy masses, which seem to hang on the sides of Helvellyn, whence they have apparently been severed: others of them are seen shelving into the Lake, while other masses have reached the bottom, and are at rest in the silent water. There is one peculiar feature belonging to Thirlmere, which distinguishes it from all the other Lakes of Cumberland. Near the middle, the shores of this Lake, on each side, nearly unite; and have been connected together by an Alpine bridge of three arches, which has been thrown over it for the convenience of the inhabitants. This bridge appears in the foreground of our engraving, and the view from it up the Lake is singularly romantic.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by E.R. Hay.

East side of Derwentwater, looking towards Lowdore Waterfall.

London Published Sept.r 26. 1816. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

EAST SIDE OF DERWENTWATER LOOKING TOWARDS LOWDORE WATERFALL.

THE prominent features of this Lake, as described in the view of "Derwentwater from Brough Top," are here seen to considerable advantage. The view of Derwentwater on the east side, looking up towards Lowdore Waterfall, is one of the most beautiful in the whole Lake. The most favourable time to ride on this side is about ten o'clock.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Scott.

Skiddaw and Derwentwater, from Lowdore Waterfall.

London Published Sept.r 15. 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

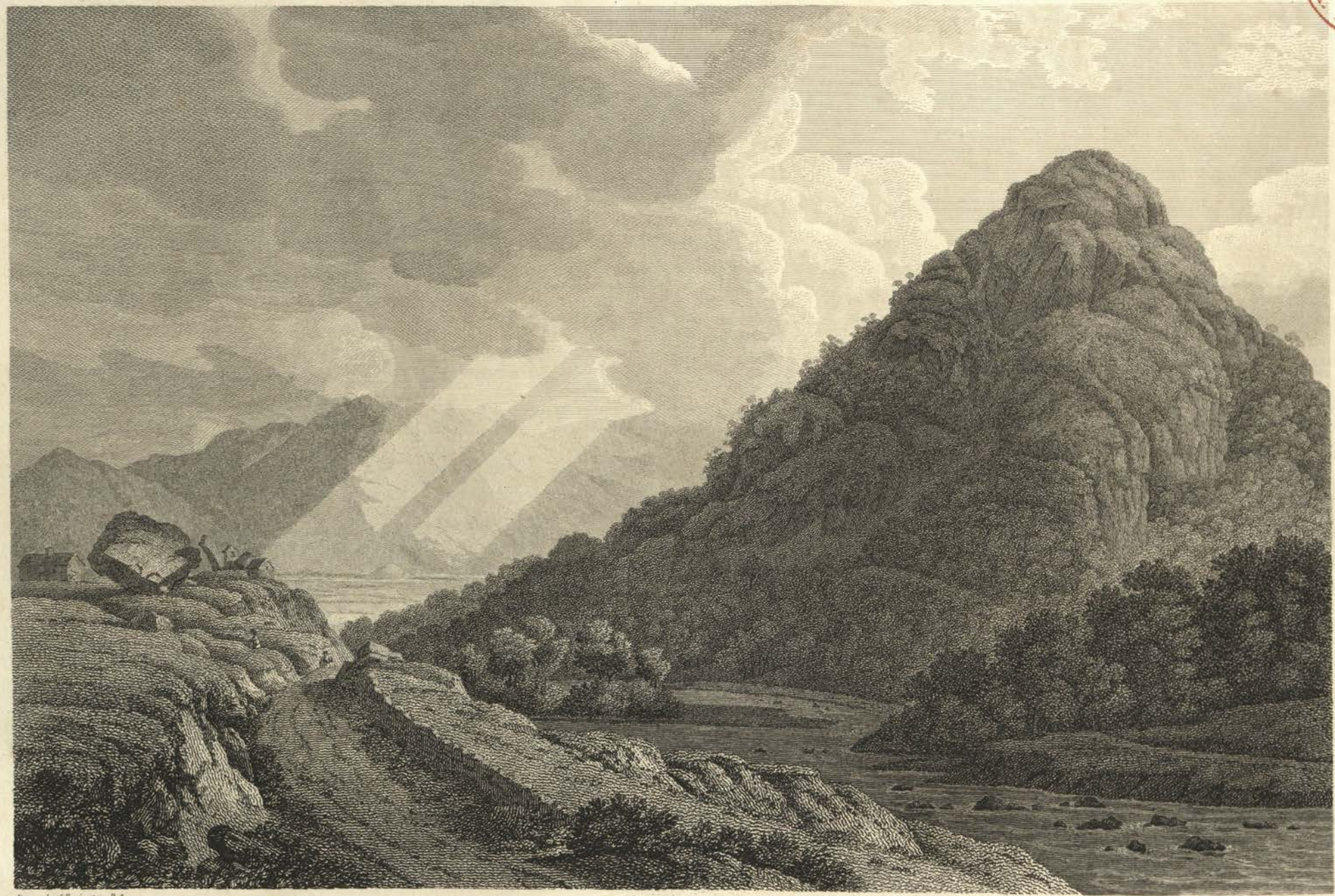
SKIDDAW AND DERWENTWATER, FROM LOWDORE WATERFALL.

THIS plate offers a view of the mountain of Skiddaw, and the Lake of Keswick, or Derwentwater, as seen from the cataract of Lowdore. Skiddaw is one of the highest mountains in England, being upwards of 3300 feet above the level of the sea: it is about two miles distant from Keswick, from which place tourists usually commence their ascent to its summit; which may be done on horseback without much difficulty by those, to whom it would be too great an exertion to attempt its accomplishment on foot. The surface of this mountain is in general smooth and verdant: and on its summit is a long and broad bed of large, loose pieces of slate. The view from this spot, on a clear day, is grand and extensive indeed; reaching northward to the Scottish hills, eastward to the German Ocean, and westward to the Irish Channel.

Much of the beauty of this Lake is derived from the islands, four or five in number, which are interspersed in it: the principal of these are, Lord's Island and that of St. Herbert. The former is situated near the north-eastern side of the Lake, and contains about five acres: it was once possessed by the Ratcliffe family, who had a residence here and took the title of Derwentwater from the Lake itself. In consequence of the activity of the last Earl, in the rebellion of 1715, it became forfeited, together with the other estates of that family in the neighbourhood; and the whole is now vested in Trustees for the benefit of Greenwich Hospital. St. Herbert's Island lies nearly in the middle of the Lake, and is indebted for its appellation to a Saint of the same name, who lived in the seventh century, and erected a hermitage here: it comprises about four acres of land, which are planted with fir and other trees.

Not the least curiosity in this Lake is the *Floating Island*, the existence of which has by many been denied. The reality of its existence, however, has been fully proved by various writers of credibility. The spot where it usually appears is on the southern side of the Lake, nearly opposite to the fall of Lowdore: it is occasionally seen for a few days, and then becomes invisible for many weeks, and even months and years, at which time it is covered with water to the depth of five or six feet. The last appearance of this singular phenomenon was towards the end of the spring in the year 1815.

But however smooth the surface of this beautiful Lake generally appears, its waters are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause; and, on a perfectly calm day, are seen to swell in high waves, moving from west to east. This singular phenomenon, for which no rational account has hitherto been given, is denominated a *Bottom-Wind*. The time of its duration is various: sometimes the swell continues for an hour or two only; at others it will last for nearly a whole day, though scarcely a breath of air is felt in the vicinity of the Lake. The *bottom-wind* usually prevails a day or two previous to a storm: and during its continuance it is that the floating island rises to the surface. One feature peculiar to Derwentwater is, that, from its breadth bearing so considerable a proportion to its length, it nearly retains its form, from whatever point it may be viewed, never assuming the appearance of a river.



Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Byrne.

Castle Crag and Bowder Stone.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

CASTLE CRAG AND BOWDER-STONE.

CASTLE CRAG is a detached mountain covered with wood, supposed to be of Roman origin, which obtained its name from a fortress that once frowned on its summit, and guarded the tremendous pass of Borrowdale. After it had been relinquished by the Romans, it was occupied by the Saxons; and was subsequently given, with all the lands about Borrowdale, by one of the Lords of Derwentwater, to the monks of Furness. By these religious it was for many years continued in its military capacity, to defend their valuable possessions in the valley of Borrowdale against the predatory incursions of the Scots, who in those days frequently made irruptions thus far south. The views from the top of Castle Crag are grand and extensive. On one side are the lake and vale of Keswick, with their accompaniments of rocks, islands, villages, seats, farm-houses and cottages, with the majestic Skiddaw overlooking the more rugged neighbouring mountains in the back-ground: and on the other side appears the pass of Borrowdale, where immense rocky mountains are huddled together in the most singular arrangement.

Nearly opposite to Castle Crag is the gigantic mass of rock, called the *Bowder Stone*: from the similarity of its veins to those of the adjoining precipice, it is conjectured to have been detached from the latter by some violent convulsion of nature. It rests on some fragments of rock, and lies almost hollow; the road winding round its eastern side, which projects about twelve feet over its base: its length is about thirty one yards; and its weight has been computed at more than 600 tons.* The base of the Bowder-Stone is pitched on a cliff over the river, whence a long perspective of the Gorge is seen, with a little level of bright verdure spreading among more distant fells. Below, the Derwent serpentises along a wide bed of pebbles, with a wooded island flourishing amid the waste. The solemn stillness that reigns around, is only broken by the remote sounds of unseen cataracts, dashing from precipice to precipice, and sometimes by the voices of mountaineer children, shouting a far off, and pleasing themselves with rousing the echoes of the rocks.†

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* Clarke's Survey of the Lakes. † Radcliff's Tour, p. 466.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.R. Hay.

Buttermere and Crommoch Water.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

BUTTERMERE AND CRUMMOCK WATER.

THE Lake of Buttermere is of an oblong form, not exceeding half a mile in breadth; its length is something more than a mile and a half, and it derives its supply of water from a river that flows through Gatesgarth-Dale. Its western shores are hemmed in by a long range of rugged mountains, which rise abruptly from the margin of the water with dark and gloomy aspects, and are known to the shepherds, by whom their craggy steeps are chiefly traversed, by the names of Hay-Cock, High-Crag, High-Stile, and Red-Pike. The blue rag-stone, of which these dark mountains are mostly composed, is not porous, and absorbs but little water; a circumstance that accounts for the number and variety of the little water-falls, which in different parts are seen pouring down their steep sides. The eastern shores rise more gently, are partially wooded, and admit of cultivation at a short distance from the Lake; the north end is skirted by the verdant vale of Buttermere, so celebrated by tourists; and the southern extremity is bounded by Honister Crag, which is delineated in the following engraving. From this steep, numerous torrents are continually pouring down their foaming waters into the Lake: one of these roaring cataracts appears in the back-ground of the present view. It is called Scale-force, and is two hundred feet perpendicular: the steep on both sides is covered with moss, fern, ash, and oak, which are all fed by the constant spray, and flourish in indescribable verdure. The delicacy of the effect is heightened by being in a narrow chasm, a hundred yards in the rock, before it rushes into the lower fall, from the point of which the best view is to be obtained.

CROMMOCK, or CRUMMOCK WATER, which is seen in the fore-ground of the present view, is separated from Buttermere by a fine level and luxuriant vale. The view from the middle of Crummock Water is singularly grand: the mountains on each side, rise immediately from the water, and consequently appear higher as well as more precipitous than some others in its neighbourhood. Some of these are naked, others wooded to their bases; some are verdant, and some rocky and heathy. This Lake is nearly four miles long, and about half a mile broad.

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Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Landseer A.R.A.

Wastdale Village.

London Published Sept.r 15. 1815. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

WASTDALE VILLAGE,

Is situated among the western mountains of Cumberland, about two miles north from Eskdale; and has in its front the Lake of Wast-Water. From the difficulty of access to these interesting objects, except on the side of Egremont, this Village and Lake are seldom visited by strangers, but the traveller will be well rewarded on approaching the secluded and truly alpine valley in which the village is situated. Here every thing is rural, and seen in the true style of pastoral beauty and simplicity. Excepting the opening towards the Lake the valley is closely surrounded by mountains. That which is most conspicuous in our view rises in the form of a cone, to a stupendous height, and presents a precipitous front; which, under varying effects of light and shade, exhibits alternately the aweful, the beautiful, and the sublime. It is a delightful recess, different in its character from any other in this country, formed of magnificent, romantic, and pastoral scenery. The road runs along the north side of the Lake, which is about three miles in length, and three quarters of a mile broad in the widest part. The *Screes*, a very lofty ridge of mountains, runs along the southern shore, and the loose rocks on its sides are in almost constant motion, shivering down into the water: sometimes, however, their progress is arrested by large fragments of rocks, which have unaccountably stopt in their descent, and by parts, which being too precipitous for the stones to rest on, are darkened with mosses; and every variety of form and colour is reflected by the dark water at its foot.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.B. Hay

Basenthwaite Lake, from the Hill above Armathwaite.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

BASSENTHWAITE LAKE FROM THE HILL ABOVE ARMATHWAITE.

BASSENTHWAITE LAKE, which is sometimes called Broad Water, is nearly three miles north of Derwentwater; having in the east the beautiful and extensive vale of Bassenthwaite, with the mighty Skiddaw rearing its lofty head behind it, and on the west a range of humble mountains, that fall abruptly to the water's edge, and only admit of cultivation in small patches. These declivities, called Wythop-Brows, are partly rocky, and partly covered with thick woods rising from the margin of the Lake. Our view is taken from the hill above the little village of Armathwaite, situated at the north end of the Lake. Wythop woods cover the hills on the west side of the Lake, and the foot of the Skiddaw forms the opposite boundary of the vale, while over a line of flat land at the south end of the Lake, a small part of Derwentwater appears, and the rocks and mountains which rise above it. Bassenthwaite Lake is nearly a mile in breadth, at its northern extremity; but lower down it decreases to little more than a quarter of a mile; its length is computed to be about four miles.

Jos Farington R.A. Add.t

T. Landseer F.S.A. sculp.

Lowdore Waterfall

London Published Mar. 7 1816. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

LOWDORE WATERFALL.

LOWDORE WATERFALL presents a singularly harmonious assemblage of the sublime and beautiful. The stupendous crags, between which the torrent precipitates itself, broken into the boldest forms, are shagged with birch, ash, and other trees, hanging every where in the most fantastic shapes from the fissures of the rock. The character of this deservedly celebrated fall varies with the season. In dry weather the fall is inconsiderable, and its grandeur is consequently much diminished: but, when charged with the thousand streams which a storm pours occasionally from the mountains, the bubbling cascade becomes a stupendous cataract; which, rushing down the enormous pile of protruding crags, rolls along its torrent with uninterrupted volume and impetuous velocity. The scene at such a time is truly magnificent: at a public-house contiguous to the Waterfall they have a cannon to display the echoes, which are here singularly grand, and only inferior to those of Ulswater, which have already been described. The height of Lowdore Waterwall is about two hundred feet.

As these engravings are offered to the public as accurate representations of nature, it may not be improper to observe, that the permanency of the resemblance is liable to be affected by the falls of timber and coppice wood, which not unfrequently take place on the borders of this and the neighbouring Lakes. The candid observer, therefore, will readily make allowance for any variations of this kind which he may discover between our engraving and the original of the scene which it professes to represent. The Drawing from which this print was engraved was made when the whole scene lay open to the eye, and torrents of rain had filled the cavity of the fall and flooded the brook proceeding from it.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by J.Scott.

The Village of Lowswater.

London Published Sept.r 15,1815, by T.Cadell & W.Davies Strand.

THE VILLAGE OF LOWSWATER,

Is beautifully situated close to the Lake of the same name, near the north-western extremity of the mountains above Mellbreak. The beauty of the landscape is considerably increased by the mixture of wood-lands and cultivated fields, interspersed with small farms, which, with their waving inclosures, are most delightfully situated. The Lake of Lowswater is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth; and, unlike all the other Lakes, discharges its waters at the southern end. It may here be remarked, that the purest taste will be gratified on seeing the beautiful and romantic character of this most interesting country preserved in all its simplicity by every village, every cottage, being both in form and colour in perfect unison with the scenery in which they are placed. The sentiment excited while contemplating the savage rock or the magnificent mountain, or admiring the beautiful vale, is never disturbed by the introduction of objects at variance with the impression made by the fine works of nature.

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T. Hearne F.S.A. delt.

J. Landseer Engraver to the King sculp.

Naworth Castle.

London Published March 1. 1816 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

NAWORTH CASTLE.

NAWORTH CASTLE is the seat of the Barony of Gilsland. This barony was given, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Ralph de Meschines to Hubert, who assumed the name of De Vallibus or Vaux; his immediate posterity were of much distinction among the baronial families of the North; Robert, his son, was sheriff of Cumberland, and defended the city of Carlisle, during a long siege, against William King of Scotland, but was obliged, at length, to surrender it for want of provisions; Robert, the grandson of this Robert, was one of the barons in arms against King John. The sole heiress of Hubert de Vaux, son of the last-mentioned Robert, brought the barony of Gilsland to Thomas de Multon, in the reign of Henry III. The grandson of this Thomas died in 1313, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who was forcibly carried away from Warwick Castle, in the year 1317, by Ralph Dacre, she being then under age and the King's ward; she was 13 years of age at the time of her father's death. This Ralph Lord Dacre had a license, in the year 1335, to castellate his mansion of Nawoth; his descendant, Ralph Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, was slain at Towton-field, fighting on the side of the House of Lancaster; Naworth and all his estates were seized by the victorious monarch, but restored to his son: Thomas Lord Dacre, grandson of Ralph, distinguished himself at Flodden-field. By the untimely death of George Lord Dacre (great-grandson of Thomas last mentioned,) which happened in his minority in the year 1569, the great inheritance of this family was divided between his three sisters and coheiresses, and the barony of Gilsland fell to the lot of Elizabeth, who married Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. Leonard Dacre, the next heir male of the family, (second son of William Lord Dacre, who died in 1565,) being discontented at the inheritance of his family going to females, and having no hopes of success in disputing it by law with his nieces, forcibly possessed himself of the castles of Naworth and Greystock, and fortified them, having collected together a force of 3,000 borderers and others; but having been defeated by Lord Hunsdon with the garrison from Berwick, near Gelt-bridge, he fled into Scotland; and was soon afterwards attainted. Lord William Howard's marriage took place in 1577; it appears to have been late in life that he settled at Naworth Castle, which Camden, who paid his last visit to Cumberland in company with Sir Robert Cotton in 1599, speaks of in his edition of 1607, as then repairing for his residence.

Naworth Castle, which stands on the brink of a precipice, being almost inaccessible on three sides, is said to have been garrisoned by the Lord William Howard with 140 men. His own suite of private apartments in the eastern tower, barricadoed with iron doors, are still to be seen with their original furniture. They consist of a bed room, oratory, and library; many books belonging to the latter have the autograph of the original possessor, written in a very fair hand. There was formerly a valuable collection of MSS. in this library. The hall is 70 feet in length, 24 in width, and of proportionable height; on the ceiling are imaginary portraits of the Kings of England, down to the Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster. In the chapel are kneeling figures of Thomas Lord Dacre, who died in 1525, and his lady, the heiress of Greystock. Opposite the pulpit are the arms and pedigree of the Howards, Dacres, &c. The dungeons of the castle still remain in their original state, consisting of four small apartments, three below and one above; in the latter is still a ring, to which criminals were chained. These no doubt were the ancient prisons of the barony, the court of which had the power of life and death: it appears on record, that beheading was the punishment of felons.

Sir Charles Howard, great grandson of Lord William, was in 1661 created Earl of Carlisle. Bishop Gibson tells us that Naworth Castle, which had been some time in a neglected state, was fitted up by Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle: this Castle is occasionally inhabited by the present Earl.

Jos. Farington R.A. delt.

I. Landseer sculp. F.S.A.

Cockermouth.

London Published March 7.1816. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

VIEW OF COCKERMOUTH.

COCKERMOUTH is a considerable borough and market-town, about 13 miles from Whitehaven, 26 from Carlisle, and 314 from London. The Barony, or Honour, of Cockermouth, was given by William de Meschines to Waldeof, son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, whose grand-daughter brought it to William Fitz Duncan, nephew of Malcolm, King of Scotland. One of the co-heiresses of Fitz Duncan, who was twice married, died without issue; the two others, whose issue eventually shared this barony between them, married William Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Reginald de Lucy; the heiress of Lucy married Multon, who took the name of Lucy. After the death of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and Isabel, his Countess, without issue, a moiety of the castle and honour of Cockermouth fell to the Crown, and having been for a while in the possession of Pierre Gaveston, by the grant of Edward II., was, some years afterwards, granted to Anthony, Lord Lucy, already possessed by inheritance of the other moiety. Maud, sister and heiress of this nobleman, who died in 1366, settled the castle and honour of Cockermouth on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, her second husband, and his heirs male, on condition that they should bear the arms of Lucy quartered with their own. Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Josceline, last Earl of Northumberland, brought Cockermouth and other large estates to Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Lady Catherine, second daughter and co-heiress of the Duke, married Sir William Wyndham, whose son, Sir Charles, was, in 1749, created Earl of Egremont, and was father of George, Earl of Egremont, the present possessor of the honour or barony of Cockermouth. The park, which was long ago disparked and sold to Sir Thomas Wharton, has been since reunited to the honour.

Cockermouth Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Lord of Allerdale, stands on a bold eminence, near the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. It is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest; but there is no part of the present building which exhibits the architecture of so early a period. Cockermouth Castle is said to have been surrendered to King Henry IV. It is erroneously stated, in the History of this County, by Nicolson and Burn, that it was made a garrison for the King in 1648, and that it was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces. It appears by Whitelock and Rushworth, that the castle being held by Lieutenant Bird, as Governor for the Parliament, was besieged for some weeks by a party of Cumberland Royalists, and that it was relieved by Colonel Ashton, who was sent out of Lancashire by Cromwell for that purpose. An entry in the registry of burials for the chapelry states, that the siege was laid against Cockermouth Castle in August, 1648, and the castle relieved the 29th of September, in which time were slain of the besiegers George Bucke, and one person only is said to have been shot in the garrison. It is probable, that the castle, if not dismantled, was suffered to go to ruin after the civil war. A small part of it only is now habitable. In 1688 the only habitable part was the gateway and the court-house, where the Christmas sessions were held.

The ancestors of the Fletchers, of Hutton, were opulent merchants at Cockermouth, and had a large mansion here, in which Mary, Queen of

Scots, is said to have been lodged on her journey from Workington to Carlisle: this house was pulled down and rebuilt by Sir Richard Fletcher, who was Sheriff of the County in 1617: after a time the new structure acquired the name of "the Old Hall," and, having lain in a neglected state for several years, was sold in lots by Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. and has been divided into tenements.

Cockermouth returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. This ancient privilege was restored in 1640. The right of election is in the burgess holders, who are about 280 in number. The Bailiff is the returning officer. The late Earl of Liverpool, before his elevation to the peerage, was member of parliament for this borough. The Epiphany Sessions are held at Cockermouth.

The market on Monday was granted to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, in 1226; it is a considerable market for corn, provisions, &c. A great market, or fair, is held every other Wednesday, from the beginning of May till Michaelmas, and there are annual fairs on Whit-Monday and Martinmas-Monday, for hiring servants.

Browne Willis states the number of houses at Cockermouth only at 255, in 1714; in 1785 there were, according to Hutchinson, 663 families, and 2652 inhabitants; in 1801, there were 417 inhabited houses, 690 families, and 2865 inhabitants; in 1811, 602 houses, 709 families, and 2964 inhabitants, according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods. At Cockermouth are considerable manufactories of cotton, linen, and woollen, and the tanning and currying trade is carried on to a great extent.

There was at this place a chapel of ease to Brigham, in 1394; the present structure was built in 1711; the old tower remains. The Earl of Lonsdale is patron of the curacy. There are meeting-houses at Cockermouth for the Presbyterians, Quakers, and the Methodists. The Rev. John Fell, an eminent dissenting minister, born at Cockermouth in 1735, wrote on the Demoniacs, on Rowley's Poems, on English Grammar, and on the Idolatry of Greece and Rome. He died at London in the year 1797.

The free-school at Cockermouth was founded in the reign of Charles II. by Philip, Lord Wharton, Sir Richard Graham, and others. The sum of ten pounds per annum is paid to the master by Lord Lonsdale, as charged upon the great tithes, and a further sum of ten pounds has for some years been added as a gratuity. Over the school-house is a library, founded by the associates of the late Dr. Bray, to which Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester, was a considerable benefactor.

In the year 1760, the Rev. Thomas Leathes gave a house in Kirkgate, for the residence of six poor widows, or unmarried women, above sixty years of age, and left the interest of one hundred pounds as an endowment, to which his daughter added fifty pounds.

Drawn by J.Farington R.A.

Engraved by F.B.Hay.

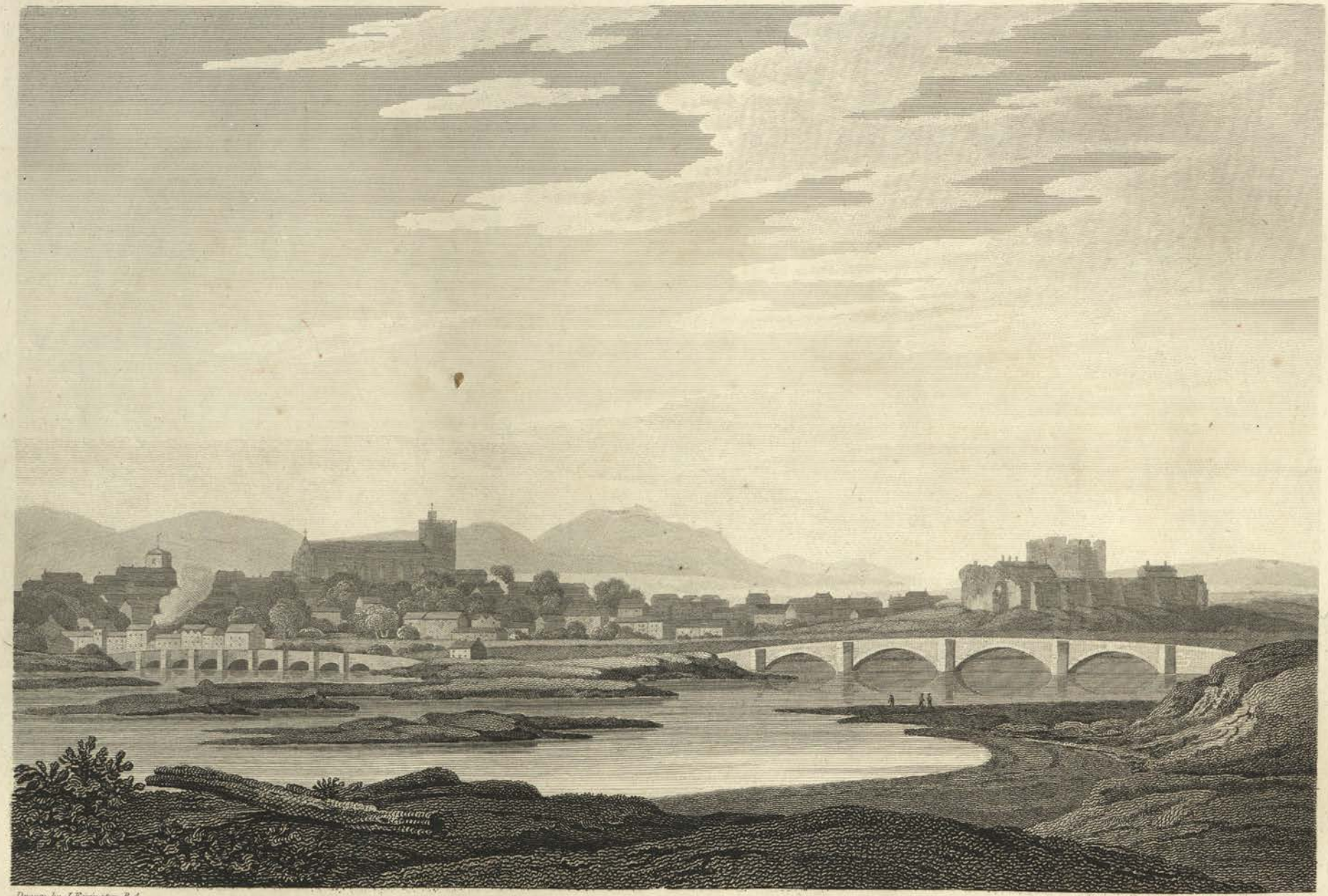
Maryport.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

VIEW OF MARYPORT.

THE town of Maryport, which is in the parish of Cross Canonby, has of late years become very populous. Till the year 1750 there was only one house at Ellen-Foot, the present site of the town of Maryport. The town owed its origin to the exertions of the late Mr. Senhouse's father, who called it Maryport in compliment to his wife. Mr. Pennant, writing in 1774, says, that there were then above 100 houses at Maryport. In Nicholson and Burn's History, published in 1777, the number of families is stated at about 340; the number of families in 1811 is stated at 709; the inhabitants, exclusively of seamen, at 3,134. It is said that, in 1777, there were between seventy and eighty sail of shipping at this port, from thirty to two hundred and fifty tons burden. There are now about one hundred, their average burden being about one hundred and thirty-five tons. The chief trade consists in the exportation of coals to Ireland from the neighbouring collieries. Timber, flax, and iron, are imported from the Baltic. There are three ship-building yards, and every kind of trade and manufacture connected with it. There is a considerable herring-fishery, which was remarkably productive in 1813 and 1814. About twenty boats are employed in it at Maryport. Cod-fish are caught in great abundance in the winter season, and salmon-trout in the river Ellen in the summer. There is a considerable market at this place for butchers'-meat, and all sorts of provisions, on Friday, and a smaller market on Tuesday.

A chapel was built at Maryport in 1760, and consecrated by Bishop Lyttleton in 1763. In this chapel is the monument of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. founder of the town of Maryport, who died in 1770. The chapel of Maryport has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. whose grandfather gave the sum of two hundred pounds towards procuring it, is the Patron. There are meeting-houses at Maryport for the Presbyterians, Quakers, and for the Wesleyan Methodists.



Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by W. Woolnoth.

North East View of Carlisle.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

Drawn by J. Powell.

Engraved by J. Landseer A.R.A.

Carlisle from Stanwix.

London Published Sept.r 15. 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies. Strand.

VIEW OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF CARLISLE.

THE ancient city of Carlisle is nearly surrounded by the rivers Eden, Pettrell, and Caldew. It is 305 miles from London, on the great western road to Glasgow, and not more than 13 from the borders of Scotland. There is no doubt that this city, called by the Britons Caerleyl or Caer-leol, was the Luguvallum of the Romans, mentioned in the itinerary of Antoninus. We are told by two of the Scottish historians, that Carlisle, one of the strongest of the British towns, was burnt by the Scots during the absence of the Romans, in the time of the Emperor Nero. It must have been after this event, and probably in the time of Agricola, that Carlisle was fortified with walls by the Romans as a strong frontier town, against the invasions of the Picts and Scots. So durable was their structure, that, notwithstanding the recorded desolation of this city by the Danes, and the many subsequent repairs of the walls after its sundry sieges, much Roman masonry remained till of late years in different parts, particularly on the east side. When St. Cuthbert was at Carlisle in 685, we are told by Bede, that the citizens took him to see the walls, and a well of curious workmanship made by the Romans.

Carlisle Castle is pleasantly situated at the north-west corner of the ancient walls of the city, on a steep bank, overlooking the Eden. The tower commands a rich and extensive prospect. This castle was probably the residence of the several royal personages, whose visits to Carlisle have been already spoken of. It was built, or rather begun to be built, as before stated, in the reign of William Rufus; in the reign of Henry III. it was in a very dilapidated state, in consequence of the damage done to it when besieged by Alexander, the Scottish King, in 1216, and which had not been repaired in the year 1256, as appears by the return to a commission of inquiry, directed to Sir Thomas de Lascelles and others. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the castle appears to have been in a very ruinous condition. It appears, nevertheless, that it was of sufficient strength in the middle of the following century to stand a siege of several months. A small garrison is still kept in the castle; the present governor is Major-General R. Burne. The castle is the site of the ancient royal manor of the socage of Carlisle, partly within the city, and extending over 500 acres of land in its immediate vicinity. It now belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

Capgrave says, that St. Cuthbert founded a nunnery at Carlisle, and placed an abbess in it, when he visited that city; but this is erroneous; for it appears by Bede's Life of Cuthbert, that the nunnery was of older date; for that author, who was his contemporary, relates, that the object of his journey was to obtain an audience of Queen Ermengard (wife of Egfrid King of Northumberland,) who was then on a visit to her sister, the abbess of that house. We have no other record or memorial of this nunnery, which was destroyed by the Danes, and very slender notices of a nunnery said to have been founded by David, King of Scotland, and of the convents of black and grey friers; both these were established in the year 1233, as appears from the chronicle of Lanercost. The black friers took up their abode without the walls, the grey friers within the walls of the city. It appears by an old survey of the town, that they were afterwards both within the walls; the black friers was on the south side of the citadel, between the English gate and St. Cuthbert's church. The county gaol was part of the conventual buildings. The grey friers stood on the east side of English street.

In the reign of William Rufus, Walter, a Norman priest, began a monastery at Carlisle: it was completed and endowed in 1101 by King Henry I. who placed in it regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and made his confessor, Adeluph or Athelwald, the first prior. The same monarch (in 1133) founded the bishopric of Carlisle, and made Athelwald bishop. From its foundation to the present time, there have been 54 bishops of this see:

The present bishop, Dr. Goodenough, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal and Linnean Societies, succeeded Dr. Vernon, now Archbishop of York, in 1807.

The priory was resigned into the hands of King Henry VIII. on the 9th of January 1540, by Launcelot Salkeld, the last prior, who, upon the establishment of the present chapter, in 1542, was appointed dean. The greater part of the lands and revenues of the priory, which had been valued at 418*l.* 3*s.* 4¾*d.* clear yearly income, was granted to the dean and chapter, together with the endowments of the dissolved priory of Wetheral. The establishment of the church of Carlisle under King Henry's charter, consists of a dean, four prebendaries, eight minor canons, a grammar-master, singing-men, &c. &c. The advowson of the prebends was given to the Bishop by Philip and Mary, in the year 1557.

The present dean is the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. who succeeded the Rev. Dr. Jeffery Ekins, the translator of Apollonius Rhodius, in 1792. The deanery formed part of the monastic buildings, the cloisters, except a very small part now remaining, were destroyed in Cromwell's time. The refectory of the convent, called the fratry, is now made use of as the chapter house.

It is probable that the cathedral was begun before the foundation of the bishopric, being intended as the conventual church. A church is mentioned by some writers among the buildings of William Rufus. That part of the structure which has withstood the devastation of fire and spoilers, exhibits the Saxon style of architecture. It appears that the cathedral church was destroyed by fire in 1292. We do not find any authority for its having been involved in the conflagration of 1390. The choir is said to have been rebuilt by contribution in the reign of Edward III. and the tower by Bishop Strickland in 1401. The greater part of the nave of the cathedral, and most of the conventual buildings, were taken down during the Interregnum, and the materials used for repairing the walls and citadels. The remainder of the nave was walled up at the west end, and is now used as the parish church of St. Mary.

Among the unknown ancient tombs in the cathedral are two which are supposed to be those of Bishop Welton, who died in 1362, and his successor, Bishop Appleby, who died in 1395. In the north aisle is the tomb of Bishop Strickland, who died in 1419. In the choir are the grave stones of Bishop Bell (with his effigies on a brass plate,) and Bishop Smith, who died in 1702. Against one of the pillars on the north side of the choir, is a monument of white marble, by Banks, in memory of Bishop Law, who died in 1787. At the east end of the cathedral are monuments in memory of Sir George Fleming, Bart. Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1747, aged 81.

In St. Catherine's chapel, is the tomb of Bishop Barrow, without any inscription. In the south aisle is the monument of Dean Wilson, who died in 1778; and on the floor, the gravestone of Jane, wife of Dr. William Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, who died in 1791. This distinguished and popular Theologian, was himself buried in the cathedral in 1805; but there is no inscription to his memory.

The citizens of Carlisle, in the year 1193, gave ten marks for their liberties and privileges. It appears, that they held the city in fee farm, in the year 1201; in 1231 they obtained a confirmation of former grants. In 1292 they gave ten marks for the privilege of having coroners of their own. In the reign of Edward I. the citizens pleaded to a *quo warranto*, that they were entitled to murage for all goods exposed to sale in the town; a free guild, a market, a fair, &c. They claimed the free guild under Richard the First's charter, and pleaded, that the town had been originally demised to them in farm by King Henry I.; but not being able to make good their claims, in consequence of the records of the town having been destroyed by fire, they were not allowed. The fire here alluded to, was a dreadful conflagration, which had then recently happened, on the 19th of May, 1292. The whole city appears to have been consumed, with the priory, the convent of Grey Friers, and their churches; the convent of Black Friers, being near the eastern-wall, alone escaped. This dreadful conflagration is said to have been occasioned by an incendiary, who, from motives of resent-

ment, set fire to his father's house, and was executed for the fact. The King, in consideration of this calamity, remitted the citizens a moiety of their fee-farm rent, due the preceding year, and restored to them the city with its ancient privileges.

In the year 1352, King Edward III., in consideration of the importance of Carlisle as a frontier town, and the calamities the citizens had suffered by the plague, and by the assaults of besieging armies, granted them an ample confirmation of all the privileges they had before enjoyed by prescription; markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays; a fair for sixteen days, to commence on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary; the election of a mayor, baliffs, and coroners; assize of bread, &c.; pleas of the Crown; trial of felons; goods of felons and fugitives; the place called Battle-Holme, for holding their markets and fairs; the city mill; the King's fishery in the river Eden, &c. &c. King Charles I., in the year 1637, confirmed all the former charters, and incorporated the citizens. The corporation consists of twelve aldermen, one of whom is annually elected mayor, two baliffs or sheriffs, two coroners, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with power to elect a recorder and town-clerk.

This city has sent two members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The members are elected by the free burgesses, about 750 in number.

The markets at Carlisle are still held on Wednesday and Saturday, and abundantly supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions of all sorts. The principal market day is Saturday. There was formerly a horse fair, the first Monday in June, for three days, which has been many years discontinued; there is a considerable cattle fair on the 26th of August; but the principal fair both for horses and cattle, is on the 19th of September. During these fairs, all persons are free from arrest in the city. A series of fairs, or great markets, for horses and cattle, commences on the Saturday after October 10, and continues till Christmas.

In the reign of Henry VI., in consequence, as it appears, of the assizes having been removed to other places, by occasion of the wars with Scotland, an Act of Parliament passed, by which it was ordained, that in time of peace or truce the assizes for the county should be holden at Carlisle, as had of old been accustomed, and not elsewhere.

In the year 1810, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, obtained three years before for the purpose, "enabling his Majesty to grant the citadel and walls of the city of Carlisle, &c. to the justices of the peace for the county of Cumberland, for building courts of justice for the said county, &c." the courts were begun to be built, in the Gothic style, from designs of Robert Smirke, Esq. Jun. R.A., and under his direction, within the walls of the ancient citadel, which consisted of two very large low round towers, flanking the English gate, and is said to have been erected in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The courts were so far completed, as to be made use of for the assizes in the summer of the following year. A new county-gaol is about to be erected, under the same Act of Parliament, on the site of the Black Friers, adjoining the English gate.

Carlisle races, held in the month of October, on the Swift, are well frequented by the principal families of the county; they first commenced about the middle of the last century; the King's plate was given in 1762.

Carlisle first began to be of some importance as a manufacturing town about the year 1745, when a large woollen manufactory was set up by some Hamburgh merchants; but after a few years it was discontinued. About 1750 a manufactory of coarse linen, and a new woollen manufactory were set up. Soon after this, the cotton manufactory was introduced, and both that and the linen manufactory rapidly increased. Calico-printing was introduced about 1761.

A great change in the trade of Carlisle has taken place within the last fifteen years; it now consists almost entirely of the manufacture of cotton goods upon a very extensive scale. About one thousand two hundred looms are employed in this manufacture in the town, and a still greater number in the neighbouring towns and villages. The principal articles made are

ginghams for the West India market. The spinning of cotton is carried on also to a considerable extent; there being eleven cotton-mills in the town and immediate vicinity, containing about eighty thousand spindles. There are three print-works, where the printing of cotton is carried on very extensively, and various other concerns connected with the cotton-trade, such as dyeing, bleaching, &c. A small mill for weaving calicoes, a manufactory of carpets, and three iron-founderies, have been lately established; and there are four public breweries. According to the returns made to Parliament in 1801 and 1811, the city and suburbs of Carlisle contained, at the former period, 1,338 houses, and 10,221 inhabitants; and at the latter, 1,709 houses, and 12,531 inhabitants.

The two bridges over the Eden at Carlisle, called Eden Bridge and Prestbecke Bridge, were of wood in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when one of them having fallen down, and the other being in a state of great decay, an Act of Parliament passed for rebuilding them at the expence of the county in 1600, (3 Eliz.) It is probable, that they were then first constructed of stone. The Act of Parliament before-mentioned, passed in 1807, having empowered the county to rebuild Prestbecke Bridge, a new bridge was begun in the autumn of the year 1812, designed by, and under the direction of Robert Smirke, Esq. Jun. R. A. and has now lately been completed: it is built of white freestone from the neighbourhood of Gretna, in Scotland; and consists of five elliptical arches, each sixty-five feet in diameter. Government has advanced the sum of 10,000*l.* towards the building of this bridge, on account of its being in the direction of the intended new northern road to Port Patrick. Eden Bridge is to be removed, and a raised, and partly arched causeway to be formed, connecting the town with the new bridge.

Carlisle is divided into two parishes, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's. The parish of St. Mary comprises the most populous part of the city.

The parish church of St. Mary is, as already stated, within what remains of the nave of the cathedral; the benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter, to whom the great tithes are appropriated.

In the parish of St. Mary are meeting-houses for the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Robert Milne, many years pastor of one of the Presbyterian congregations, who died at an advanced age in the year 1800, was author of Physico-Theological Lectures, &c. The Quakers have had a congregation here almost from the time of their first establishment: George Fox, their founder, was imprisoned in the dungeon at Carlisle, and suffered great hardships there in 1653.

The grammar school, in this parish, was founded by King Henry VIII. being coeval with the establishment of the dean and chapter; the endowment is now 190*l.* per annum.

The girls charity school, founded in 1717, was at first supported by subscription; it has now an endowment of about 40*l.* per annum, with which twenty one girls are clothed and educated.

The parish of St. Cuthbert comprises the district about English Street, the suburb called Botchard-gate, besides several out-townships.

The parish church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt the beginning of the seventeenth century; it contains no monuments of note.

In the suburbs of the city, at the south end of Botchard-gate, was a hospital for twelve poor men and a master, dedicated to St. Nicholas, said to have been of royal foundation.

On the site of this hospital is now a private dwelling house, the property and residence of Mr. Joseph Studholme. There are three almsmen, called St. Nicholas almsmen, who receive 40*s.* per annum each from the dean and chapter; six other almsmen belonging to the cathedral establishment, have 5*l.* per annum each.

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Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by J. Byrne.

Keswick and Skiddaw.

London Published Sept.r 15, 1815, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

KESWICK AND SKIDDAW.

KESWICK is a small town, situated near the north-west end of the Lake of Derwentwater; and on the eastern side of the extensive and beautiful vale of Keswick. In the left of our engraving a small part of Bassenthwaite Lake appears. Behind the town rises the dark-frowning Skiddaw (already described) in rugged majesty. The buildings of this town are of stone; and the total number of inhabitants, under the late Population Act, amounted to 1683.

This town was formerly more extensive, when the copper-mines in its vicinity were wrought; and it was once a considerable market for leather. The weekly market, which is held on Saturdays, is particularly celebrated for its delicious mutton, and for the variety of fresh-water fish obtained from the neighbouring Lakes. Here are two museums, collected by private individuals, which contain specimens of almost every variety of the mineralogical substances of Cumberland, together with many kinds of plants, fossils, antiques, and other rarities. A cotton twisting mill has for some time been established here, and considerable quantities of Flannel, Kerseys, and coarse Woollen goods, are manufactured in this town and its vicinity. Keswick, from its central situation, is much frequented by strangers making the tour of the Lakes, and from hence excursions are made to various parts of this romantic and interesting country. There are two respectable Inns for the accommodation of strangers, and several small Houses have been built for the purpose of being let to those who may wish to prolong their stay in the centre of this celebrated scenery.

Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by S. Middiman.

View at Gilsland Spa.

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VIEW AT GILSLAND SPA.

THE sulphureted Spa at Gilsland, is situated in a romantic woody glen, on the western bank of the river Irthing, and on the confines of Northumberland, about 18 miles from Carlisle. Gilsland Spa has been a place of fashionable resort for upwards of seventy years, its waters having been in much repute, particularly for the cure of cutaneous disorders. There are three hotels here for the accommodation of company; Wardrew-house, on the Northumberland side of the Irthing, and the Shaws and the Orchard-house on the Cumberland side; besides which there are two neat lodging-houses. The accommodation is good and reasonable, and the visitor will find amusement in making excursions in the neighbourhood, which affords interesting matter of research to the naturalist and the antiquary. There are some Chalybeate springs near the sulphureted Spa; one of these was discovered in 1811. The scenery of Gilsland forms a strong contrast to that of the wild moors by which it is encircled. "Upon the top of the bank at the Shaws hotel, there is a broad Terrace walk, from which there is a pleasing view towards the opposite bank of the Irthing, including Wardrew house. At the upper end of this walk, immediately above the sulphureted Spa, the whole dell below, opens at once to the view, unfolding grand scenes of picturesque beauty, to which art has judiciously contributed her assistance. Walks on each side the river, are seen at several places through the variegated woods, having benches at proper distances. Upon leaving the Shaws hotel for the sulphureted Spa, we descend by a steep gravel walk to the river, where the eye is charmed by a finely-wooded amphitheatre of stratified rocks, which give an impressive air of grandeur to this favoured spot."*

* Treatise on the Gilsland Waters, by W. R. Clanny, M.D. 1816.

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